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T. G. HERBERT, J. G. BAKER, - - - Editors.

COLLEGIATE CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

Our age is constantly witnessing the discussion of important questions. Prominent among these is the question of collegiate co-education of the sexes. In various sections of our country this subject has, at different times, had its rise and fall. More recently, however, it has come up for public consideration in Pennsylvania and in Georgia, and doubtless, the action of these States towards this question will be watched with interest. Daily experiments are being made with this and like issues, but experience is teaching that the laws which regulate many of them are as immutable as nature itself.

From a school-boy's point of view higher co-education seems desirable and practicable. Let it be even admitted that there are some practical reasons why the sexes should be co-educated, yet, after a moment of honest consideration, it will be unmistakably evident that the balance of argument is opposed to such a system As its etymology shows, education is the drawing out and development of both mind and body during the educational period. Co-education means identical co-education; that young men and young women shall be taught the same things, at the same time, and by the same faculty. The old idea that the female mind is inferior to the male has long since been disproved, but while there is intellectual equality, there is not intellectual identity. Boys and

girls are not physiologically nor mentally alike. therefore in order to obtain the best results the boy must be educated in a boy's way and the girl in a girl's way. The difference in their education does not consist as much in the matter as in the manner. Appropriate co-education, carried as far as possible, is desirable, but identical higher co-education is little less than cruelty.

This necessary difference in training the sexes has been forcibly illustrated by tne analogy of the oak and the vine. Both may be planted within the same enclosure the same soil may nourish them, the same air and sunshine may invigorate them, still each is so trained as to develop its peculiar power and beauty. Precisely is it with the education of the sexes. Both must have their physical and mental training, but it must be done in a manner to meet the peculiarities of each case, and to develop in the one masculine, and in the other feminine qualities.

A leading objection to this plan of instruction is the rivalry which is sure to spring up between the sexes. This has been claimed as an advantage, but so far from being helpful, it almost surely results in evil. But what will be some of the probable results of this rivalry? The first will be the imbibing of the doctrine of woman's rights. The young woman, who for a number of years meets young men in the class room, shares with them the highest honors, and masters with them the most difficult theories, will desire to continue such a life when school days are over. If she masters with her male rivals the difficult problems of mathematics will she not think that she ought, in after life, to grapple with the perplexing problem of politics? If she is trained to decide with her fellow schoolmate the contingent questions of college life, may she not expect to assist him in deciding at the ballot box questions that she understands as well as he does? Rivalry during school days is inevitable, and these contests and victories are only the seeds of contention, which, being sown in the hearts of both sexes, will most likely spring up during after life. Daily contact between young men and young women is not necessary to actuate them to laudable efforts. If the thought of being the "architect of his own fortune," and the desire to build a character that will some day "cheer his bonny bride" and diffuse its bettering influences among men

do not urge a youth to noblest effort, he is not a man, and woman's ministering presence could not awake this principle in his barren breast.

Again, co-education instead of improving the manners of the sexes, only breaks down the wall of separation. As they approach maturity the sexes diverge. They are no longer the innocent girls and boys who have no realization of life, but consider toys and picture books the end of all happiness.

There are individual responsibilities that must be so borne as to maintain the dignity and gravity of manhood and womanhood. The young man who recites daily with a young woman, comes in contact with her at the blackboard, and sees her treated as are his fellow students, will not be likely to entertain for her that delicate feeling due from man to woman. When a youth first enters a mixed college, his heart may throb with the finest feeling of deference for the gentler sex, but frequent and promiscuous association will be apt to render him coarse of speech, careless of dress, and a living example of the apothegm, "familiarity breeds contempt." It is impossible for such a system to produce the best results, for there is no place imaginable so well calculated to destroy all proper regard for woman as a mixed college. So manifest is this indifference in sections where mixed schools are most numerous that it has become proverbial. On the cars, at hotels, and in all public places women commonly receive no more consideration than men. It is not desired that society should come to such a state as this. Woman, God's noblest gift to man, must not be made the daily recipient of coarse and discourteous treatment. The charm of her beauty, and the strength of her influence must not be cheapened and sacrificed by the associations of her intellectual training. Upon her is based all future hope, and her development as a woman must be complete in order that she may crown her life with those virtues that make man noble, and woman divine.

An unanswerable argument against collegiate co-education is physiological difference of the sexes. Physically men are qualified for manual work, for professional duties and for the stern struggle with the world ; women, for the quiet and delicate cares of home and the family circle. The female constitution is weaker than the male, and thus young women are placed at a disadvantage compared with young men. Through

heat or cold, sunshine or rain, the boy may respond to every call of the college bell, but the girl cannot be expected to do so. Besides, the curriculum of the college must be so arranged as to fill up the time of each male student. If now the girl is to be educated with the boy her entire time also must be taken up with the languages, mathematics, history, and science. But these studies alone do not make an educated woman. She must in addition study music, painting, drawing, designing, fancy work, and the various other accomplishments. In short, the complete education of woman must enable her to adorn her home, to make the family circle attractive, and to perform with grace and skill her various domestic duties. Hence a girl's training should be of such a character as to develop those qualifications that will make her a woman whose "price is far above rubies," and in whom "the heart of her husband doth safely trust." But how can the standard of colleges be so arranged as to meet the demands of each sex? Experience teaches that, while the healthy growing boy may study nine hours each day and leave ample margin for physical growth, the rapidly developing girl cannot study more than six hours without danger of overtaxing her strength. Besides, if the regular course of study is adjusted to meet the amount of labor best suited to the preservation of health, girls must necessarily pursue the requisite additional studies at a sacrifice of this blessing. When study hours are over, and the boy is gaining fresh vitality in the open air and invigorating sunshine, the girl must be toiling with her extra studies, till worn out with continued confinement she becomes little more than a physical wreck. Prompted by ambition, the girl often overtaxes her strength. She may graduate and return home with a well trained mind, but with the germ of disease in her system, destined to life-long invalidity, and totally incapacitated for the duties of womanhood.

But the most telling objection to collegiate co-education is that it does not train woman for her appropriate place in life. Nothing is more evident than that the sexes have been designed to move in complementary spheres, and that the preparation for life must be adapted to this difference of destiny. It may be difficult to follow out the line of demark-

ation that separates masculine and feminine character, but the more general distinctions are evident to all. The dignity and virtue of woman's character can never be too highly esteemed, nor too sacredly guarded. Her influence upon society is peculiar. Capable of exerting an almost irresistible power over man, she can by her wonderful influence sway the world at will. But this power is hers only so long as she is trained for, and moves within her appropriate range. When she ceases to be womanly her mighty influence will have passed. To her belongs the first and most important part in redeeming the world. It is the mother who must nourish the young and growing mind, and drop into the childish heart words of wise instruction, which, like dew upon the tender plant, will develop within the child a character strong and beautiful. It is the mother who must exert a benign and elevating influence over her sons that they "may be as plants grown up in their youth," and to bestow a peculiar care upon her daughters that they "may be as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace." Then let the education of the sexes be appropriate to their respective needs. Let man be educated for manhood, woman for womanhood, each for the other, and both for God.

J. Marion Rogers ('87).

Mullins, S. C., December 26, 1889.

IRISH SECESSION.

It is a mistake to suppose that the concession of Home Rule is made either inevitable or desirable by the history of the past relation between England and Ireland. Nothing, indeed, can be more damaging to the Parnellite cause than an impartial inquiry into the historical arguments by which it is supposed to be justified. It is hardly necessary to return once more to the old fallacy that, in creating an Irish legislature, England will be restoring a condition of things which existed at some previous time. For a few brief years, it is true, there did exist a Parliament in Dublin, elected Protestant voters and composed of Protestant members, most of them nominees of the English government, and almost without an exception chosen from the landlord class. If that be

the Parliament which it is thought desirable to restore, it is unfortunate that no one should ever have formulated the demand. Having succeeded in involving the country in hopeless turmoil and discord, Grattan's Parliament happily disappeared, and no responsible person has ever sought to recreate it. In the same sense the cry of "Ireland a nation once more" is a mere catch-word. Ireland never was a nation ; it is even true to say that the Irish never possessed a nationality.

Celt, Norman, Saxon and Scotch have all found a home in the island ; but never could it be pretended for an instant that this heterogeneous collection of races acquired the attributes or exhibited the qualities of a nation. Every trace of organization of unity of common life which Ireland exhibits is directly and exclusively the gift of English or Scottish civilization. The parish, the barony, the county, the province of the present day are all the creation, not of the Irish nation, but of the invaders who imposed order upon the wrangling tribes of natives. The Dublin tradesman, the Ulster operative, trace back their origin to England or to Scotland. That these divers elements may some day form a nation is conceivable ; to contend that they are a nation at present, or that they ever formed one in the past, is a palpable contradiction of self-evident facts.

There is perhaps no argument in the historical armory of the Parnellite party which is more frequently resorted to than that which rests upon the supposed brutality and injustice of English rule in Ireland.

In strict logic it must it admitted that, granting the whole contention, it is not easy to see how the position is strengthened. Granted that, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, England, without any excuse and out of sheer wanton brutality, harried, oppressed and persecuted Ireland, it by no means follows that either England or Ireland will be benefitted by the severing of a connection which, for three-fourths of a century at least, has admittedly been marked by the most generous and friendly conduct on the part of the stronger country towards the weaker. But it is possible to admit a great deal too much in this connection ; and for my part I am no admirer of that cheap form of humility which consists in allowing judgments to go by default against one's country simply because it pleases certain persons to attack it,

and because the accusations relate to transactions which took place at some previous time. That there has been much that was hard, unjustifiable and cruel in the relations between the English government and various sections of the Irish population in times past is beyond dispute. I am bold to maintain that in no country in the world was open, dangerous and prolonged rebellion treated so leniently as in Ireland; in no country in Europe did religious persecution assume a less deadly, a less vindictive character. It is true that the penal laws in Ireland were ferocious in form and oppressive in their execution. But contrast the position of the Roman Catholic in Ireland with that of his anti-religionist in France or in Spain.

France indeed had no long and wearing contest with her Hugenots. She cut the Gordian knot: the Bartholomew massacre and the revocation of the edict of Nantes effectually relieved her of the necessity for enforcing penal laws against offenders who have been so effectually removed from her jurisdiction. Spain in the sixteenth century had still less trouble with her Protestants; but then her remedies had been even more drastic: the rack and the stake had cleared Spain of the contamination of the heretic. At no period of our history did England ever attempt to emulate these methods of dealing with an unpopular religion; and while the Roman Catholics were persecuted, either in England or in Ireland, it was because they were, or were honestly believed to be, rebels against the State. It must never be forgotten that over and over again, when England was struggling for dear life, foreign armies found ready allies in Ireland.

There is not the slightest reason to blame the Irish partisans of Phillip and James II. for what they did; but still less is there any reason to wring our hands over the fact that English officers did what strict duty to their country demanded, and overthrew in succession every Spanish or French force which set food on Irish soil, together with Irish allies. In the sixteenth century the whole of Europe was divided into two camps, and Catholics and Protestants were fighting, the former for ascendancy, the latter for existence. A portion of the Irish population elected to throw in their lot with what appeared, and in fact then was, the stronger side. They hoped to win, they intended to win; and if they had won, the cause

of liberty would have gone down in England as it went down in Spain. But happily they did not win. With her back against the wall, England fought out her own salvation, and as a natural consequence took steps to keep what she had gained.

It is often forgotten that down to the beginning of the present century there was a perpetual menace to England from foreign soldiers landed in Ireland. The date of the disappearance of this danger is the date of the commencement of an entirely new era in the attitude of English statesmen towards Irish disaffection. An alien enemy must be met in arms and destroyed; and those who choose to abet him must take the chance of his defeat and submit to its natural consequences. But the grievances of disaffected subjects can be met by legislation and by parliamentary laws and methods. The history of the English Parliament since the Union is a long record of the recognition by England of this distinction.

W. W. Bruce.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU READ.

The author who writes a good book wins for himself a choice spot in the hearts of his readers. His name is honored and mentioned with pride after his career on earth has ended. He builds for himself a costly monument which shall perpetuate his memory in the ages to come. All honor then to those authors who have been so fortunate as to have their names associated with books that elevate and refine those who read them.

We ought to be proud that we live in such a wonderful age. An age in which literature has attained a height hitherto unknown to the civilized world. We have at our command the finest and grandest works that were ever read by men of any generation; works that inspire our youthful minds with pure thoughts and noble deeds; works that are messengers of truth and wisdom to those who read them; works that refresh the weary mind with the choicest jewels of literature; works that give sweet comfort to the troubled; works upon whose golden pages glitters the high civilization of the nineteenth century; works that shall stand the test of ages and remain pure and grand, even as they are to-day.

While we are thus so highly favored with such a good and grand literature, we have existing along side of it the most abominable stuff that was ever read. We have volumes that have plucked up the blushing roses of pure imagination and replaced them with the weeds of pollution; volumes that have degraded young men of the highest moral character; volumes that have caused bitter tears to trickle down the cheeks of fond mothers, as they watched their wandering sons; volumes that have caused many to forsake the high and holy way which leads unto life, and pursue the downward course that leads to destruction.

In the midst of these two classes of literature, it behooves us as young men, who are striving to obtain knowledge and to build up ourselves, that we might be useful in our day and generation, to be careful what books we select to read. Many a young man has started out in the bloom of youth with fond hopes and noble purposes to make somebody out of himself, but has had his cherished hopes and high expectations blighted by reading some poisonous book; he has had the current of his life, which was flowing so smoothly and beautifully in the channels of justice, wisdom, and knowledge, changed into the channels of sin and dissipation; he has had his brilliant mind and intellect, the grandest endowments that his Creator bestowed upon him, dwarfed for life. How important then, after noticing some of the inevitable evils that will accrue from reading a bad book, that we should make the proper selection. We young men, especially, should guard against coarse literature, or any literature that has a tendency to degrade the mind or pollute the imagination. We should steadily keep in mind that the formation of character and the direction of life are largely determined by the books we read, and that character in its formative period is like plastic clay in the hands of a potter—it may be made to assume any shape.

J. J. Riley.

SHOULD PEDAGOGY BE TAUGHT IN COLLEGE?

One of the greatest truths granted by the enlightened of to-day is that teaching is a science. And at the same time it was one of the latest to be ascertained. It was only recently that prudish ignorance was compelled to give Pedagogy a high place among the sciences. The time was, and in many

rural sections now is, when men considered teaching a last means of existence, fit only for the grasp of laziness. Of late, however, many young men, often with great sacrifice, are devoting their life to this pre-eminently noble calling. The recognition of teaching as a science has beautified its study, raised it in the eyes of the world, and increased its beneficial effect upon humanity.

Now the consecutive question may be asked, Why is not this science taught in college? If teaching is scientific, surely every institution should publicly acknowledge it. A college is designed, secondarily, to give men an insight into all the important sciences of the day. Then why is not Pedagogy taught at Wofford College and why are the host of teachers, who proudly acknowledge her beneficence, left to find out after graduation the beautiful secrets of this study? Thus we come to the object of this article—to prove that all higher institutions, and especially Wofford College, should introduce Pedagogics in their regular curriculums.

This is no new idea. Already some of our institutions are awakening to the need. The University of New York has recently established a department of "Higher Pedagogics," in which regular lectures are given and are considered as important as those on Law or Medicine. Other colleges are taking up this good cause and Wofford should not be in the rear.

Most college graduates become teachers, if only for a short period of their life. An examination of the Wofford alumni roll will soon prove that there are few who have never taught a school. Out of a class of sixteen graduated in '89, ten are now teaching. This speaks well for the college, and shows it has enthused its youth with zeal for education; but alas! how sad the thought that they had to learn unassisted the secrets of teaching. Introduce this science in the college and graduates will start work with the best ideas on teaching, imparted by the best of teachers.

We are all teachers in this world. The humble Nazarene was the most scientific of teachers. There is no man living but he must teach some one in some way. Then why not show college men, who are eminently fitted for this work, how to draw out the best powers of the soul and gradually lead it in the right direction? If they taught none but their own

children, they would certainly be more useful for their added study.

This will cause more men to devote their life to teaching, and what can be better? Surely a college could wish no finer gems in her crown than a multitude of her sons leading the world on to a moral education. It will make better teachers, and will put teaching, especially the lower grades of the profession, in higher repute. People look to colleges for guidance, and when they see them paying more attention to Pedagogics, they will think more highly of it.

Teach college men the science of teaching and the avocation will become more interesting to them. Many are the men who teach, not from choice, but from necessity, and it is lamentable that their work is no pleasure to them. It is often worse than drudgery; for the anxiety, which this pleasure alone can banish, wears out their life. Show them the beauties of the science, help them to discover the hidden jewels lying along their work, and a blessed boon will be bestowed.

The study of this science will strengthen the mind. The best parts of Psychology and Ethics are involved in leading the mind from infancy to maturity. It is a science thoroughly metayhysical and also avowedly practical. The student of the science of teaching is learning more about himself, of how he was trained to think and feel and resolve. Thus the study of Pedagogy will broaden his intellect and give him a finer eduucation.

This subject lies closely along the line of Dr. Smith's department at Wofford College. Of course, it could not be expected that a separate department would be made for its study. But, if the suggestion be not presumptuous, the writer would propose that a text-book of this kind be used in the Metaphysical department. Pedagogy carries out the same line of thought, and would give the boys a clearer insight into the mysteries of Dewey. There are many noted men, such as Bain, Fitch, Baldwin, and Froebel, who have clearly expounded the science of teaching. A study of any one of these would be a means of great assistance. Then let all the colleges of our land, and especially Wofford, pay more attention to the teaching of this science; for the necessities of the times demand it.

A. M. MUCKENFUSS ('89).

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ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

D. M. McLeod, - - - - - Editor.

OUR TRUSTEES—HISTORICAL.

The Rev. Benjamin Wofford, dying December 2, 1850, provided, by item 26 of his will, that his executors, who were Messrs. Wightman, Bass, Gamewell, Wheeler, Barringer, Walker (H.), Porter, Derrick, Wofford (H.), Thomson, Tucker, Beard, and Wofford (B.), should expend $50,000 in the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of college buildings, professor's houses, etc., and turn over this property together with $50,000 for endowment to a board of thirteen trustees to be elected by the South Carolina Conference, being a part of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Accordingly, the Conference, at its session in Georgetown, December 10–16, 1851, elected thirteen gentlemen who, on the 21st of the same month, were incorporated as the "Trustees of Wofford College." The held their first business meeting at Newberry Court House, November 24th, 1853, when they elected the first Faculty of the College. It is provided by the charter that they shall be re-elected biennially by the Conference , all vacancies occurring ad interim being also filled by that body. Forty persons have enjoyed this honor, whose names are here given : Rev. Bishop Wm. M. Wightman, D. D., L.L. D., 1851–3, 1858–9, and 1870–82; President of the College, 1853–9 ; President of the Board, 1853, and 1875–82 ; died February 15, 1882. Rev. Hugh A. C. Walker, 1851–66, and 1869–84 , President of the Board, 1854–66 ; died May 22, 1886. Rev. Whatcoat A. Gamewell, 1851–69 ; President of the Board, 1867–69 , died October 30, 1869. Rev. Chas. Betts, 1851–72 ; died August 25, 1872. Rev. Jas. Stacy, 1851–3 ; died May 1, 1868. Rev. Tracy R. Walsh, 1851–58 ; died October 20, 1867. Rev. Henry H. Durant, 1851–3, and 1857–61 ; died December 3, 1861. Rev. Albert M. Shipp, D. D. L.L. D., 1851–3, and 1859–75 ; President of the College, 1859–75 ; President of the Board, 1874–5. Hon. J. Wofford Tucker, 1851–7. Hon. Simpson Bobo, 1851–61, and 1863–85 ; President of the Board, 1869–73, and 1882–5 ; died December 16,

1885. Maj. Harvey Wofford, 1851–77; died January 18, 1877. Hon. Elias C. Leitner, 1851–3. Rev. Clough Beard, 1851–3; died 187—. Rev. Wm. A. McSwain, 1853–61; died January 1, 1866. Rev. Chas. S. Walker, 1853-7; died January 18, 1857. Rev. Jno. R. Pickett, 1853-70; died March 1, 1870. Joseph H. Dogan, M. D., 1853-70; died————————, 1870. Geo. W. Williams, 1853; President of the Board 1886–9. Robert Bryce, 1853–74; died November 13, 1874. W. J. T. Miller, M. D., 1857–70; died————————, 1870. Rev. Wm. P. Mouzon, 1861–84; died January 28, 1885. Rev. Henry M. Mood, A. M., 1861–79. Lieut-Gov. Gabriel Cannon, 1861-3. Rev. Wm. G. Connor, 1866-7. Rev. Jno. W. Kelley, 1867-8; died February 18, 1885. Rev. Robt. J. Boyd, M. D., 1868-9; died September 3, 1869. Rev. Wm. Martin, 1869-86; died January 7, 1889. Col. Spencer M. Rice, 1870. Robt. W. Boyd, A. M., 1870-77. Rev. Wm. C. Power, 1872. Hon. Wm. K. Blake, A. M., 1874. Rev. Samuel A. Weber, A. M., 1875. Benj. Wofford, M. D., 1877. Maj. David R. Duncan, 1877. Rev. Jno. T. Wightman, D. D., 1879 84. Rev. Samuel B. Jones, D. D., 1882-87. Rev. J. Marion Boyd, 1884. Rev. W. Davies Kirkland, D. D., 1884. Rev. A. Coke Smith, D. D., 1884-6. Rev. Bishop Wm. W. Duncan, D. D., 1886; President of the Board, 1889. Rev. Wm. A. Rogers, A. B., 1886. Capt. Jno. W. Carlisle, 1886. Rev. J. Sidney Beasley, 1887.

The only survivor of the original Board is Judge Wofford Tucker, of Florida, who resigned in 1857. The senior member of the present Board is Mr. Geo. W. Williams of Charleston, who has held an unbroken membership since November, 1853, *seventeen* years longer than his next colleague, Col. Spencer Rice, and *thirty-four* years longer than his junior colleague, Rev. Sidney Beasley, G.

WOFFORD MEN IN ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

Orangeburg County owes a large debt of gratitude to Wofford College; for within its classic walls many of her sons have been taught, and there laid the foundations of character which have blessed the communities in which they live. They are, without a single exception, men most excellent socially, active in the promotion of the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the State. There are no defects or

scars to be hidden. The record is without a stain, and if we may judge the future from the past, will so remain. I know not what is the history of the Wofford Alumni in other counties of the State, but if it be as bright as that of Orangeburg, then indeed may Wofford College have cause for boasting.

John E. Wannamaker was born in Orangeburg County on the 12th day of September, 1851. His early education was received from private schools of the neighborhood. He entered the Freshman class in the fall of 1868, and was graduated, taking the degree of A. B., in June, 1872. Shortly after entering College he joined the Preston Literary Society, and had the honor of making the Valedictory Address for his classmates of that Society. After his graduation he was not permitted to choose his occupation. Circumstances beyond his control had mapped out his future field of usefulness, which he has cultivated with rare success. Not grudgingly, but with a cheerful spirit he cast his lot with the "horny-handed sons of toil." He has no cause to regret the choice. As a scientific and successful agriculturist he has won an enviable reputation, and on all questions relative to farm interests his opinion is regarded as authority. He holds the confidence and esteem of his neighbors in an unusual degree. His purity of life, activity in business, and conspicuous patriotism make him a worthy exemplar to our young men, and a credit to the College whose diploma he bears. He is President of the Farmers' Association of the county. Mr. Wannamaker married the 31st day of January, 1878, Miss M. N. Duncan, daughter of Maj. D. R. Duncan, of Spartanburg, S. C. Four little olive plants grace their happy home. Wofford College has a no more worthy Alumnus in this county.

Wm. L. Glaze, son of Rev. Richard M. Glaze, was born the 26 of May, 1854, in Orangeburg County, in what was then known as St. Matthews Parish. His preliminary education was obtained from the country schools in the vicinity of his early home, after which he was prepared for college at the Sheridan Classical School. He entered college in 1873, taking both the Freshman and Sophomore course for that year, and graduated in the class of 1876, which will be remembered as one of the largest—if not *the* largest—class ever graduated from Wofford College. During his college days Mr. Glaze

was a member of the Preston Literary Society and took an active interest in the work of that organization. After graduation he taught school at Santee Academy, in his native county, until the 1 of January, 1877, when he was elected principal of the Pine Grove Academy. Here he did a most excellent work, winning and receiving the plaudits of the patrons of the Academy for the efficient and highly satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of principal. After two years of successful work in Pine Grove Academy, Mr. Glaze entered the law office of Gen. James F. Izlar, and while prosecuting the study of law taught as an assistant in the Sheridan Classical School. He was admitted to the Bar in May, 1881, and began the practice of law at Orangeburg. He was not long a briefless lawyer. He had merit, and it was not long before he had taken rank with the first lawyers of the Orangeburg bar. In January, 1885, he formed with Gen. Jas. F. Izlar and Mr. W. L. Izlar, the law firm of Izlar & Glaze. From that time to the present his professional course has been upward and onward. Mr. Glaze is a consistent member of the Methodist Church, having joined the church in 1869, under the ministry of Rev. Wm. Hutton. He was happily married on the 29 of December, 1881, to Miss Emma Herbert, of Newberry. Two sons and a lovely little daughter make glad the hearts of these parents. Wofford College should be proud of such a man. He is a power for good in the land.

Ilderton W. Bowman, son of Dr. O. N. Bowman, was born in Orangeburg County, near the town of Rowesville, on the 20 of September, 1857. His early life was spent on his father's farm. His early education was obtained at the neighborhood schools. and at Mt. Zion Institute, at Winnsboro. He entered Wofford College in 1875, and graduated in the class of 1879. After graduation he taught school at Rowesville, S. C., for a short while. Subsequently he read law with Hon. S. Dibble, at Orangeburg, S. C.. and was admitted to practice on the 15 of December, 1882, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law at this place. Mr. Bowman is steadily gaining business. He is careful, painstaking and conscientious—qualities which eventually win success, however coy the fickle goddess may prove. Sober, steady, quiet, unobtrusive, industrious and upright in all the rela

tions of life, he is an example of what talent, tact and pluck can accomplish in the struggle for pre-eminence. He is an honor to his Alma Mater. Mr. Bowman was married on the 14th of November, 1883, to Miss Mary Ellen Crum, of Barnwell County. Three little children make cheerful and happy their pretty home in the city of Orangeburg.

ALUMNI NOTES.

M. H. DANIEL, class 1887, is teaching at Mullins, Marion county, S. C. He was formerly principal of the school at Duncans, S. C.

A. M. MUCKENFUSS, class 1889, finished his first term as principal of the Dalcho High School, Cranesville, Marion county, in December. His work was satisfactory, as is evidenced by the fact that he has been re-elected to teach for ten months.

J. MARION ROGERS, class 1889, has joined the South Carolina Conference, and has been appointed junior preacher to the Mullins Circuit.

J. C. EVINS, class 1888, has been elected teller in the National Bank of Spartanburg.

W. L. GRAY, class 1876, is one of the leading merchants of Laurens. Though engaged in a large mercantile business, he is often put forward as a leader by his fellow-citizens in political and religious movements. At the last Annual Conference he was elected lay delegate to the General Conference.

W. T. LANDER, class 1880, now professor in Williamston Female College, was married to Miss Hannah Ford December 15th, 1889.

L. W. NETTLES, class 1875, is a practicing physician at Forreston, Clarendon county.

S. A. NETTLES, class 1882, is editor of the Manning Times, Manning, S. C.

J. C. LANHAM, class 1877, is merchandising at Summerton, Clarendon county.

JOHN A. LAW, class 1887, has been elected book-keeper in the National Bank of Spartanburg.

NOTES OF UNDER-GRADUATES.

J. P. GRAY is merchandising at Gray Court, Laurens county.

MARCUS PATTERSON is managing his father's farm near Lanford Station. He was married to a Miss Hellams, Dec. 26.

B. H. BALLE is clerking in the drug and book store of J. E. Wilkes, Laurens Court House.

EX-SENATOR THOS. J. AUSTIN is farming near Simpsonville, Greenville county.

R. LEE MEARES is one of the first farmers of Upper Laurens. Fairview is his postoffice.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

C. W. STOLL, - - - - - Editor.

FOR YEARS past the Young Men's Christian Association of Wofford College has been recognized by our Professors and the entire College community, as being one of the most useful instruments in building up a high moral tone among the students. Indeed, it is now considered to be an indispensible part of the College machinery. Since its organization in 1879, it has accomplished a grand work in influencing many young men from the "way of the world" and in shaping their future life. Every year distinctly shows an increased desire among its members to gain a higher Christian standard, and to-day we can say—although not boastingly—that no *College* Association in the State can show a body of young men who are more zealous in their Christian duties. But while this is true, we are compelled to acknowledge that our Y. M. C. A. has made

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a great mistake in confining its efforts solely to the religious side of the work, ignoring, altogether, certain other features which are of much benefit to young men, and consequently of importance to the Association. We would not dare to underrate the importance of religious zeal, not at all. Would that this principle may ever abide with us! But the idea is, not to expend our entire energies in a *single* part at the expense of all the others.

It may be asked, what else can a *College* Y. M. C. A. do, after it has provided for its weekly prayer meetings, formed committees for missionary work and the like? There is a great deal to do. The grand object of a Y. M. C. A. is to save young men from that which is low and degrading, and lift them to a higher life. But the weekly prayer-service is not the only means to this end. There are many who will not attend these services that cannot be reached. Then let us widen our borders by introducing into the Association such amusements and sports as are innocent and beneficial. By so doing, boys are drawn into our ranks who would not come otherwise, and then we have a better opportunity for helping them religiously.

We are glad to see a change for the better in this particular. A union of the Y. M. C. A. and the College Athletic Association, comprising the gymnasium, base-ball and foot-ball teams, has been effected and steps are being taken to bring all these into active working order.

The gymnasium is at present sadly in need of repair, and some think it almost impossible to make it a success without an appropriation from the College. But there is no probability of such an appropriation being made, so let us do the best we can, remembering that "Impossibility is found only in the vocabulary of fools." We are fortunate in having such an earnest and efficient leader in Athletics as Prof. J. H. Marshall. Let us follow his directions and success will crown our efforts.

A. J. C., Jr.

Those subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions will please not forget the business manager, Mr. A. J. Cauthen, Jr., Spartanburg, S. C.

THE STAR TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

Early in October, 1889, a tennis club was organized among the students, and christened with the above euphoneous name. It consists of sixteen members, and has for its officers a President, Secretary, Treasurer, Manager, three Instructors and a "Keeper of the Keys."

Its object, when organized, was to introduce and perpetuate the game of tennis in Wofford College. This game has, within the past few years, sprung into almost universal favor and popularity with that class of people for whom the exercise afforded by base ball and foot ball is too violent, yet who demand a moderate out-door sport.

For such, tennis exactly fills the bill, calling into play, as it does, every muscle in the body, and affording an unlimited supply of invigorating fresh air. It thus combines the good to be derived from the gymnasium and the diamond, at the same time eliminating the bad effects of both. To this end we organized with Prof. Marshall as Manager, Mr. Rouquie as President, and the writer as first instructor.

The good results accruing from the organization are already apparent. The nets are up, and a game is played every afternoon when the weather permits.

As a result we have developed a dozen or more very fair players. Mr. Rouquie and the writer have had the pleasure of playing several matches with gentlemen of the city, an enumeration of which will not be out of place here.

Our first was with Prof. Marshall and Mr. Carlisle. The game was played within three weeks after our organization upon a ground unfamiliar to us, and naturally resulted in a Waterloo for us. The score stood 3 sets to 0, we winning but 6 games in 24.

Our next was played Thanksgiving day with Messrs. Carlisle and Henneman. Two games were played: one in the morning, the other in the afternoon. We won the best 3 out of 5 sets easily in both games, including one "love" set.

Soon after this we crossed racquets with Profs. Marshall and Long. We won easily by a score of 3 sets to 0, winning 18 games and losing 3.

Our next challenge was from Profs. Marshall and Houston. We accepted and had a walk over. Score: 3 sets to 0, 18 games to 6.

A few days after Christmas we received and reluctantly accepted a challenge from Messrs. Carlisle and Henneman. We had not yet recovered from our Christmas dissipation, and were in no condition to play; but, rather than disappoint our friends, we accepted and were beaten. Score: 3 sets to none, 18 games to 6.

Elated by their success, these gentlemen came over the afternoon of the 13th inst., and insisted upon a game. The writer was anything but well, and Mr. Rouquie was *in bed.* The gentlemen were in for a game, however, and, at no little risk to our health, we proceeded to the court, played, and were defeated. Score: 2 sets to 1. We, however, won 15 games and lost only 14. We lost the first set 6 games to 5. The second was 6 to 2 in our favor. The third was 6 to 4 against us.

We make no pretentions at professional tennis, but we do profess to know a little more of the game than was credited to us in a recent issue of the *Spartan.* Moreover, we are always ready and willing to receive more "points" on the game, and to this end hold ourselves in readiness to accept all challenges from our friends in the city. M. McP. LANDER.

FURMAN VS. WOFFORD.

On Saturday morning, December 14, 1889, the foot ball teams of Furman University and Wofford College played a very interesting and exciting game at the Encampment Grounds, Spartanburg, S. C.

The players were: Furman—Jones, Hammet, Young, Sneider, Padgett, Lott, Edwards, Little, Rodgers and Tate. Substitutes—Wilkins, Scott and Sirrine.

Wofford—Bruce, Bearden, Clyde (S.), Clyde (H.), Covington, Ellerbe, Flemming, Haynes, McRoy, Rankin and Rouquie. Substitutes—Dent and Calhoun.

The Wofford team wished Association rules to govern the game, but Furman protesting, after some discussion, it was decided to play the old rough-and-tumble game.

Prof. J. H. Marshall umpired with great satisfaction to both sides. The game lasted one hour and a half, with two fifteen minutes rests, and was won with ease by Wofford, the score being five to one.

Furman's team did some good playing, but it was evident from the first that the superior strength and skill of the Wofford boys would win the game.

Much of Wofford's success was due to the instruction of Edwin Kerrison, Esq., a graduate of Yale, who kindly trained the team and acted as coacher during the contest.

The game was replete with good plays. Bruce and Haynes did good work, while the goal kick of Bearden has scarcely been excelled on a foot ball field.

The visiting team left on the afternoon train wiser and sadder men, having learned that, though "they receive instruction in their heads, not feet," at Furman, a little education of the pedal extremities is requisite to make good foot ball players.

Another game will be played in Greenville, Saturday, January 14. The boys will go under the management of Prof. Marshall, whose efforts to establish athletic sports at Wofford deserve the greatest commendation. G. ROUQUIE.

THE two Literary Societies entered into a joint discussion in the Calhoun Hall, Friday night, December 12, 1889, on the query: "Resolved: That the colonization of the Negro is the best way of settling the race question." A number of friends from Furman University, being in town on a foot ball expedition, willingly accepted an invitation to take part in the debate, and did much to make the meeting interesting and instructive by favoring us with some strong argument on both sides of the question, and by manifesting their appreciation of such discussions by being attentive to everything that was said and done.

THE Chief Marshal has appointed the following young men to serve on the Reception Committee for next Commencement: From the Preston Society—W. A. Lyon, Chairman; W. W. Bruce, T. F. Wright, J. W. Mobley. From the Calhoun Society—Peter Stokes, T. G. McLeod and H. W. Rice. This committee will have entire control of the social feature of Commencement, and will take special delight in seeing that everybody has a nice time.

ALL the classes at Wofford have at last formed themselves into class organizations, and are now prepared to attend to

their affairs on the "strictly business" plan. The Seniors at their last meeting showed their deliberative capacity by discussing the action of the Faculty in giving them distinctions, which will necessitate the Professors of Latin and Greek to give examinations—a thing heretofore unknown to the Seniors. They, however, did not take any decisive steps in the matter. The Juniors, at their last meeting, evidenced their executive ability by adopting black beavers for a class hat. The Sophs, no doubt, in their last meeting, showed their rare powers by giving their personal merits a good airing. The Fresh did not let the object of their meeting "get out," but it may be safe to say that they did not do any "big things."

The officers of these organizations are: Senior—D. M. McLeod, President; T. G. Herbert, Jr., Vice-President; C. H. Clyde, Secretary; Jones Fuller, Historian. Junior—M. O. Ligon, President; G. Rouquie, Vice-President; A. J. Cautnen, Jr., Secretary; H. F. Jennings, Historian; J. D. Crout, Treasurer; W. W. Bruce, Poet. Soph—A. Q. Rice President; J. J. Riley, Vice-President and Historian; W. J. Cocke, Secretary and Poet; W. E. Willis, Treasurer. Fresh—B. W. Crouch, President; H. W. Rice, Vice President; C. R. Sprott, Secretary and Historian.

THE house known as Dr. Whitefoord Smith's house, is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will soon be ready for the occupancy of our Financial Agent, Rev. John C. Kilgo, who is to take up his abode on the campus, where he should be.

THE College exercises were suspended at eleven o'clock on the day that Ex-President Jefferson Davis was interred, and the bell in the tower for one hour chimed in with the bells in the various church steeples in proclaiming the sad fact that the "Hero without a country" was then passing to his last resting place. Dr. Carlisle being one of the speakers booked for the meeting in the Court House at twelve o'clock on the same day, delivered a very appropriate address to a large audience, in which there were several old veterans, who had once seen Mr. Davis, and who could not stay the trickling of a tear when the memory of by-gone days was brought back to them.

THE Rev. B. F. Woodward, the father of one of Wofford's former Professors, died at his home here, after an illness of a few weeks, on the 12th inst. He was a minister of the good old type, and was admired and respected by all who knew

him. Having spent his best days as a travelling preacher in the Virginia Conference, seven years ago, when his health became too feeble for regular work, he came to Spartanburg in order that he might spend his last days with his only son, Prof. F. C. Woodward. His death has cast a gloom over the entire College community, as well as over all of Spartanburg.

REV. A. J. STAFFORD, of the class of '59, being in town a few days ago, called at the College to see old friends, and conducted the morning prayers in the Chapel.

QUITE a number of our teachers spent the Holidays out of town. Prof. A. W. Long visited friends at Chapel Hill, N. C.; Prof. A. G. Rembert spent a few days in Union with his brother-in-law, T. C. Duncan; Prof. E. D Smith visited relatives in Sumter; Prof. W. G. Blake took a flying trip to the Land of Flowers.

THE boarders at Alumni Hall gave vent to their Holiday feelings on the eve of their departure for home to spend Christmas. In a called meeting they entered into an election to see who was the ugliest man in the hall, and who the biggest eater. Two men were almost unanimously elected and then presented with tokens expressive of their merits—the B. U. with a pocket mirror, the B. E. with a knife and fork. The B. U. and the B. E. are both very bashful men, and will not consent for their names to appear in print, so it will have to suffice to say that they are Sophs.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

J. WRIGHT NASH, - - - - Editor.

THE article in this issue on Pedagogy is especially commendable. Almost every man in the present Senior class expects to be teaching one year hence. Few, if any of us, have any knowledge of it as a science and, consequently, must go at it blindly and risk our own powers for gaining success. Let the proper authorities give this article due consideration.

WHY not have a fire company among the students? We certainly have material of which one may be made, and this material is willing to be utilized. The students have more time and would take more pride in practicing and perfecting

a company than any other class. Besides this, we are up late at night and the Fire Bell never rings without some one of us hearing it. If the town will give us a reel and hose we will afford them more protection than any company Spartanburg has ever owned.

In order to justify ourselves we must patronize those houses who advertise with us and pass by, when possible, those who do not help us at all. We beg of the students that they watch this matter and show our friends, even if we have to boycott others, that we appreciate their assistance.

The most needed appendage to our College machinery at present is a good gymnasium. Foot ball is the only means of physical exercise the boys engage in to any great extent. This does not suit some at any time, and none during warm weather. What apparatus we have is very generally used, which shows that a well-fitted gymnasium would be the most popular means of physical development. One hundred dollars would help us greatly in this line. We will engrave the man's name on the wall who will suggest an effective way of raising this money or secure it for us himself.

The most general, and indeed, the only notable objection to boarding in the Alumni Hall or College building is that thing of "loafing." Everybody complains, yet all indulge to a greater or less extent. The golden rule applies most forcibly here: "Do unto others as you would have them do to you." We believe in being social, but your friend will think much more of you if you will stay out of his room except on business or special invitation. Let us each join in killing this universally disagreeable custom.

We take the following from the *Baptist Courier:* "About twenty-five of Furman's students went over to Spartanburg on Friday afternoon last, and on Saturday eleven of their number engaged in a match game of foot ball with an equal number of Wofford students. The game was a spirited one, and resulted 5 to 1 in favor of the Wofford boys. It is a credit to the Furman boys, however, that they give more attention to the cultivation of their heads than to their feet."

It is indeed gratifying to know that the spirit of the Furman

boys themselves towards us is characterized by much more liberality and good feeling than that which the editor of the great Christian weekly exhibits in the above paragraph. A bad excuse is better than none, but better none at all than throw an unmerited, untruthful slur at an unoffending community.

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THE scientists of Harvard are trying to find the exact location of the North Pole.

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THE University of Mexico is now believed to be between seventy-five and one hundred years older than Harvard. This makes it the oldest in America.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY has 1,300 students: 154 seniors, 194 juniors, 315 sophomores and 411 freshmen. The rest are specials.

AMHERST has limited her attendance to 300, believing that few students do better work.

VERY few exchanges have been received for January. We suppose the brethren are like ourselves—did not get over Christmas dissipation early enough to come out on time.

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THE *Rambler* from Illinois is the most prompt in its appearance as well as one of the best among college papers. It reports a very ugly state of affairs existing between the classes at Illinois College. From what we learn this is entirely useless as well as damaging to the social interests of the school.

THE *Journal*, from Furman University, has changed its form and now appears as an eight page sheet. The *Journal* is especially interesting, because it is close to us and deals in things and persons whom we know and are interested in.

FURMAN AND WOFFORD'S LAST GAME.

Just before going to press the boys returned from Greenville, where they defeated Furman University the second time at foot ball. On last Friday evening the Wofford team, with twelve or fifteen other students, followed by about twenty more Saturday morning, went over to Greenville to play their second game with the team of the University.

The game began at ten o'clock Saturday morning and lasted something over two hours, resulting in a score of two to one in favor of Wofford. The game was hotly contested and was gained only by the superior size and strength of our boys. The defeat of the Furman boys is no discredit to them whatever, and they may be safely matched against any team of their weight. They bore defeat remarkably well and seemed to be well satisfied with the result.

Our team was quartered at the best hotel in the city, besides having every attention shown them that could be expected from their hosts.

Our team returned Saturday evening feeling that it was good to have gone. The whole game was characterized by

good feeling and generosity of the highest type; the unanimous verdict of our boys being: "Those Furman students are the most gentlemanly set of college men we were ever thrown with."

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THE

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Published Monthy, at $1.00 Per Year.

VOL. II. } FEBRUARY, 1890. { No. 2.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

T. G. HERBERT, J. G. BAKER, - - - Editors.

THE THIRD PARTY.

[Prize Essay from Preston Society by James H. Felts.]

The innuendoes hurled at the third party movement are as groundless as they are ineffectual. In every age people have been opposed to innovations of any kind. At the same time the very reformations they have tried to inodiate and break down, when successful, have been conducive to the best interests of the country. Take for example social and religious reformations; men have fought, bled and died in order that these reformations might take place. Civil war was the result of the emancipation of slavery, but the end justified the means. Another reformation is necessary, and said reformation must take place by abolishing the liquor traffic. But is the sale of intoxicating liquors by saloons morally wrong? No fair-minded man will hesitate a moment in answering this question. Now what is morally wrong cannot be made right by civil law. The conclusion is inevitable; this sale of liquor is wrong; legalization does not make it right; therefore the business is wrong whether legalized or not. But it is said that the laws of our country must not interfere with the personal rights of men. This is true so long as their personal rights do not interfere with the rights and privileges of others. The laws were made for our mutual protection; and while law does not propose to moralize, it does propose to protect the rights of good citizens by punishing those who interfere with

those rights. But the fallacy of such argument is obvious. If we consider the personal rights of men to be and to do what they wish regardless of others, then there should be no law preventing murder, felony, arson, or for the protection of womanly virtue and purity. Were such the case, we would soon degenerate into a brutish, coarse and sensual people. Our fore-fathers in forming the constitution were forced to do it hastily, and therefore to some extent imperfectly; but it met the exigencies of that time. As civilization advances the world's industry is increased, men become more active, energetic and excitable; and what was best for them is not best for us.

In the days of Rome, men and women sat in the public arena during the holidays and gazed unmoved on the most appalling scenes of blood-shed, cruelty and barbarism. Such practices have been banished forever by the rapid strides of civilization; and dispersed by the wind of christianity. Time has acted a wonderful magician, and men are beginning to realize that the saloon is an arena almost as horrible as was ever in Rome; and the scenes behind the painted screens and frescoed windows are as degrading and dangerous as any ever enacted in Rome. The good men of to day see this and are beginning to act. Well has it been said: "The apprehension of the good gives but the greater feeling to the worse." An ideal man may be governed without force, but it is as much an impossibility to govern men as they are without adequate laws, as it is an impossibility for any creature to adequate God in His eternity. Now laws must be made and enforced. No government can hope to remain united without them; and the only question remaining to be answered is, how restrictive shall these laws be? The laws should be sufficiently restrictive to prohibit, as nearly as possible, all crime and agencies of crime. Now the sale of liquor, while perhaps not in itself a crime, is the direct agency of more crime than any other factor in our Republic. If liquor is a direct agency of crime, and it is the duty of our government to suppress crime, it is self-evident that the liquor traffic should be suppressed. "But," they say, "give us high license." High license has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. When it is conceded that the liquor traffic is a crime, high license will not make it less a crime; but on the other hand will make it legal

and therefore right in the eyes of the law. It is placing a premium upon sin, and allowing men of low character to serve the devil under the protection and sanction of civil law. Why not issue license to commit murder, theft and like crimes? Because it would sap the very foundation of our government. What then is to be done? We must have such laws enacted as will prohibit the manufacture, exportation, importation, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquors. But how can we obtain such laws? They can only be obtained by the organization of a third party whose platform shall oppose this special evil in connection with others of minor importance. This evil is the mother of almost all others, and, as such, should be first attacked. It is a gross caricature to say that this third party seeks to rob men of those insonomic rights which belong to every man. It seeks to protect society, home, womanhood, manhood and our industries against the crimses of the guilty. Moral suasion has been tried; the powers of society have been tried; the pulpit has been tried; local option has been tried; high license has been tried; States-rights have been tried; but all have virtually failed to accomplish the ruin of this most potent factor of hell. A third party is necessary and indefeasible. The general rule announced and relied on, that revolutions never go backward, is not likely to find an exception in this case.

The movement may for a time be burdened and hindered by side issues, but by assiduous and indefatigable perseverance it will overcome the prejudgment of fretful opponents. But if this third party is successful, what will become of all the laborers employed, and what wlll we do with our corn and rye? As to the former, they will go into some business worthy of men; as to the later, the answer of an old Kentucky farmer is sufficient · "Raise more hogs and less hell." But some say it will split the Democratic party. Now, when it is said that the Prohibition party will split the Democratic party, it is virtually acknowledging the corruption and inferiority of that party. The same plea is heard North from men who are trying to save the Republican party. It may be truly said that the men who are so fearful that the Democratic party will be ruined, judging from their usual demeanor, have a "diarrhoea of words but a constipation of ideas." But what does all this talk signify? It simply means that the two old parties are so

corrupt that they fear the good and true men of each party will desert them and follow a third party, provided that party is free from the corruptions of the present day. Reforms are necessary; they are the safety-valves of government. Our present prosperity is due to the fact that reforming parties have been organized. It is a known fact that when one, or two, great parties have been long in power, they become corrupt; hence the necessity of a third party. Whatever is conducive to the best interests of the peoole should be dominant; the abrogation of the liquor traffic will be conducive to the best interests of the people; therefore it should be abolished Again, the two parties have absolutely refused to allow the prohibition plank to be placed in their respective platforms; prohibition is necessary to the happiness and prosperity of our people; therefore a third party should be formed which would make this plank predominant. Well might the motto of Missouri be the motto of the third party, viz: "Salus populi suprema lex esta," in English, "Let the welfare of the people be the Supreme Law." Now, this is what we as a free and united people claim. Is the sale of liquor, the desecration of the Sabbath, bribery at elections, the corruption of the ballot-box, promiscuous immigration and the introduction of convicts and combinations conducive to the general welfare of the people? No one who has the best interests of his country at heart will hesitate in answering these questions.

The third party proposes to legislate upon these evils. But it is said that the people are not ready for these changes. It has been so with every nation in every age of the world, yet it is equally true that every reform has had to fight opposition, and every new move has had its opposers. Behold Galileo watching the heavens, and hear him declare "the world moves;" then hear the cry "fanaticism." Who calls him a fanatic to-day? Watch Benjamin Franklin as he catches the lightning from heaven; see Morse as he makes electricity his servant, hear the honorable body of legislators as they declare him to be a crank, and resolve to have nothing to do with him. Look at Robert Fulton as he makes a propelling power of steam, and guides the mighty ship across the briny waters. Now hear Mr. Know-it-all saying, "I told you so;" when he was the very man who suid none of these things could be done. Where are the Tories? Where are the Whigs? Where are

the Puritans? Where are the parties that formed our government? They are represented by the two great parties of today. Will any one say that these changes have been detrimental to the progress and prosperity of our country?

The ballot-box must be purified, and bribery stopped. Cicero realized the fact that no government could prosper when wholesale bribery was tolerated; hence he said in his sententious, laconic style: "Male res se habet quum quod virtute effici debet id tentatur pecunia." In English, "It is a bad state of affairs when what ought to be accomplished by worth is attempted by money." Our prosperity has beckoned from the old world a large class of men who care nothing for freedom, have no respect for the laws of our country, care nothing for society; in fact, men who are so corrupt that all laws, whether moral or divine, are alike invidious to them. Thus anarchy, bribery, Sabbath breaking and the corruption of the ballot-box is born in foreign lands and bred in American saloons. We recently passed through a National election, in which it has been estimated that thirty million dollars were expended. One thing is certain, both parties raised all they could, and spent it in out- and out bribery. This propensity of American office-seekers has changed politics from the science of good government into the synonym for truculency and turpitude. This monstrous sin, specious, perissent, pestilential, has gone forth in every age of the world to do its terrible work. This demon, the oldest son of the saloon, has followed civilization; and wherever its hand of leprosy has touched the blighting disease has remained. This enemy of freedom, progress, civilization and christianity is slowly, yet surely, binding our country with its diabolical chains. Now what is to be done? A reformation must take place. The two old parties are blind to everything except what they can make subsidiary to their own aggrandizement, and their temporal ambition is wholly subservient to their proselytizing spirits. They have allowed this pestiferous evil to stand brazen faced, unquestioned and unreproved in the court-room, in the legislative halls and in Congress. They have been appealed to by the best citizens of our Republic, and the answer is: "You will split the Democratic party;" "You will split the Republican party." We cannot afford to wait longer, therefore the organization of a third party is expedient.

Again, the marriage tie must be made more binding, and polygamy abolished. South Carolina is the only State in the Union which refuses to grant a divorce. Tennessee, Kentucky, and a few other States, are nearly as restrictive. But, taking our country as a whole, the divorce law is such as to bring shame, ignominy and disgrace. In one territory polygamy is allowed. What is the result? Unrestained, wanton, profligate, dissolute, sensual and lascivious licentuousness is bred and encouraged by not being prohibited. Whatever is not prohibited by law, is necessarily right in the eyes of the law; therefore, from the fact that divorces are granted on the merest pretence, we must conclude that it is indirectly encouraged by law, if not instigated and abetted. It is true that each State, to a great extent, frame their own laws; yet we are bound together by inseparable ties, so much so that whatever effects one of the States, effects the Republic. Our States as a body "must be subject to a sharper penal code, and to a more stringent code of procedure, than are administered by the ordinary tribunals." The protection of the virtue and chastity of American women demand it; the protection of our homes demand it; yea, the protection of our national pride and the church of the living God demand a revolution in this line. It will suck the life blood from purity, Godliness, uprightness and manhood. Unless checked by more stringent laws, and a sharper penal code, it will warp the very foundation of our government.

Our Sabbaths must be protected. We are in no danger of Judaism or Puritanism. It would be better for our church and the country at large if we had more Puritanism and less sensualism. The licentious holidays in some of our cities, which are called Sabbaths, would put to shame the most veritable infidel. Saloons open, gambling hells open, bawdy-houses open; all from the fact that our Sunday laws are not enforced. Much of our Sunday licentiousness is the immediate fruitage of Sunday newspapers with their alluring advertisements and advocacy of Sunday sports and diversions, and with their disgusting publications of crime. Again, Sunday trains should be prohibited. Instead of that, Sunday excursions are encouraged, and the man who has been confined all the week uses the Sabbath as a day of sport instead of recreation, reflection and devotion. This touches the moral

side of our people, but our morality, to a great extent, is the standard of our strength. Passionate, sentimental philanthropy will not help the matter while our laws, if made at all, are not enforced. Our Sunday laws are simply disregarded, and it will soon seriously effect the stability of our Republic. We have looked to our daily newspapers to help us in this reformation, but instead of helping, they are leading spirits in violating. As long as Christian men are particeps criminis, their theoretical opposition to Sunday newspapers, excursions, games, open business houses, barber shops and such like, will avail nothing. Laws should be so made and enforced as to prevent, as nearly as possible, all gambling and diabolical games of chance. Our country is being filled with bankrupts and sots who have gambled away their estates. What is the result? An increased per cent of stealing, robbing and murder. This propensity for gambling has been growing for years; and even where there are prohibitory laws they are openly violated. In our last election millions of dollars changed hands openly and no effort was made to punish the offenders. This disregard of morals, society, religion, and the very fundamental principles of good government is knawing at the heart of our country like a cancer, and unless stopped will be a potent factor in causing our downfall.

Immigration laws must be so enforced as to prevent the introduction into our country of all convicts and combinations. In other words, a general reformation must take place which can be effected only by and through a third party, and that party must be a prohibition party. But they say we are not strong enough yet. When will we be stronger? When the rum traffic with its myriads of evils sweeps down on us like a mighty avalanche, and snatches from our hands the reigns of government? Will it be when sin, in the form of bribery, corruption and general profligacy shall overtake us? Will it be when womanly virtue and purity are gone? Will it be when the Sabbath is dessecrated by us as a nation, and promiscuous immigration has filled our land with cut-throats and convicts? It is true that this revolution cannot take place at once. But the people must be educated; they must be of the same mind as regards social evils. When once they are of the same mind the evils will soon disappear. This third party will bring them together. It will cause the old

parties to be more vigilant. It will act as a middle term. and be a potent factor in the suppression of the aforesaid evils. It is simply folly to say that a third party necessitates woman suffrage. But prohibition, they say, will not prohibit these evils. Demagogues and politicians actually use this as an argument against a third party. According to this, because theft and murder is still perpetrated we should do away with all prohibitory laws. But those who use such arguments, draw their conclusions from the failure of towns and cities to enforce such laws. How can they expect them to be enforced when the town and city councils are composed of corrupt men who, in their selfishness and greed, assimilate and make everything subservient to their own polluted natures? When these evils are made crimes and punished as such, every city, town and village will be under the same restraint. And if perchance one town or city receives an influx of mean whiskey, gamblers, lewd women and such like, the government will take the matter in hand and protect the rights of the good citizens. This is not moralization but protection. Rome fell because she had a derth of prohibitory laws. It is true that these evils cannot be stopped at onee, but they may be so modified by prohibitory laws, rigidly enforced, as to protect the rising generation and insure the safety and prosperity of our country. But it is not constitutional· That has long since been settled by the supreme judge, besides the fallacy of such arguments, if they are worthy the name, is self-evident.

The time has come for a reformation. The old parties are floating down the stream of time shooting protective and non-protective arrows at each other, while the saloon, the parent of these evils, sits in all its glory, looking on with a benignant and smiling countenance. Who can imagine a worse state of affairs resulting from a third party? Let this party be organized with good men at the head, and the needed revolution will take place. In place of the saloon, business houses will rise; in place of poverty, wretchedness and misery, peace, happiness and prosperity will spring up; where now are found huts and hovels, neat cottages and comfortable residences will be found. When these monster evils are stopped which ruin morals, disturb society, rob home of its jewels, tear down the family alter, instigate strikes and feuds, encourage theft and highway robbery, fill our insane asylums

make manhood suffrage a meaningless word and womanly purity a mockery ; then even those who are bitter opponents of the third party will bless the day which gave it birth. The change can only be effected by a more stringent and inflexible code of laws. The old parties have signally failed to make any attempt to eradicate these evils, therefore a third party is necessary, yea, indispensable. This third party will, by amendments to our National and State constitutions, secure the prohibition of these social, State and National evils, by adequate laws adequately supported by administrative authority. It will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our entire land. It is our hope. Then let us, as a God fearing people, recognizing the fact that this third party will quicken commerce, make competition livelier ; destroy monopolies ; suppress anarchy ; make our homes happier ; solve the great problems of immigration and socialism ; raise the protecting standard of our country aloft over the homes of the free and the land of the brave indeed and in truth ; renovate our farms ; purify our cities ; build up society ; make the church stronger ; render efficient aid in christianizing and educating the negro ; suppress, to a great extent, murder, gambling, bribery, highway robbery and incendiarism ; decrease suicide and insanity ; save the rising generation from filling drunkards graves ; help us in christianizing the heathen ; purify the old parties ; strengthen us as a nation, and lift us up on a higher plane of living, give it our hearty support and co-operation, that it may be said of us, this people, whose laws are based on holy writ, fear God and keep His commandments.

THE LEGALITY OF TRUSTS.

If it be conceded that "trusts" are lawful, being legitimate modes whereby producers may regulate prices, would preventive legislation be valid, or would it be opposed to the constitutional rule that a person is "not to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law ?" This clause appears both in State constitutions and in the United States constitution. The word "liberty," as here used, has been construed by the highest State authority to include "the right of a person to adopt such lawful industrial pursuits, not in-

jurious to the community, as he may see fit." It includes the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, to earn his livelihood in any lawful calling, and to pursue any lawful trade or avocation. It is judicially declared that a liberty to adopt or follow lawful industrial pursuits in a manner not injurious to the community is not to be infringed upon, limited, weakened or destroyed by legislation. For such restrictive or destructive legislation, good reasons must be given, based upon some grounds affecting the public welfare. Such reasons are given for restrictions upon the sale of intoxicating liquors, for regulation conducive to the public health or other matters embraced within the elastic term "police power." But the line must be drawn somewhere, and the proper place to draw it is where the right to produce or to trade is restricted without any public advantage. A law cannot be justified simply by citing its own terms. An act does not become a nuisance by declaring it to be so. The objectionable element must exist as a matter of fact before the law is enacted to suppress it, and it must be sufficient to justify the law. Recent instances are, an act prohibiting a seller from connecting with the sale of goods a gift of some advertised present, the object of the seller being to stimulate sales. Another instance is a law prohibiting the manufacture of cigars and the preparation of tobacco in any form in tenement houses. These and other cases show that, in determining as to what is a proper exercise of the police power, an act of the legislature is not final or conclusive, but is subject to the scrutiny of the courts.

The application of these authorities to the case in hand is obvious. If a "trust," entered into by a number of producers, is now lawful as a reasonable and proper element in production, it cannot properly be made unlawful by legislative acts of a stigmatizing character. To produce freely as individuals; to associate and act in concert with others; to stimulate production where there is a scarcity of commodities; to regulate it and restrain it where there is a glut —these things, whether they be done by individuals or by combined action, are prime elements in "liberty" of trade. They are also constitutional rights, and when used with a due regard to the rights of others, are beyond the reach of hostile or repressive legislation.

Though corporate charters should be arbitrarily repealed, in some form the liberty of association would survive to producers.

If the States cannot properly legislate upon this subject so as to suppress trusts having in them no illegal purpose, the same remark is true concerning Congress. The authority of Congress over such a subject is in any event limited, and confined either to foreign commerce or that "among the States." Commerce in a single State is not within its supervision. If it should essay to make an act of producers unlawful, which is in its own nature lawful, its legislation would seem to be open to the same constitutional objection, as far as internal commerce among the States is concerned, as the legislation of the State; for the same constitutional restriction governs Congress, viz: That it must not deprive a person within the country of "liberty or property without due process of law." This provision has already been sufficiently commented upon.

It would almost seem, when great trade questions like this of trusts begin to agitate the public mind, that statesmen stand in awe over the probable effects of the mighty power that they and their predecessors have done so much to create. We in the United States have certainly not been outstripped by any men of any nation in removing the shackles imposed by men of former days upon domestic trade and internal commerce. At the very birth of the nation we established in our domestic trade perfect freedom throughout the country. Ever since that time we have been developing domestic commerce on the lines indicated by our earliest statesmen. We have bridged mighty rivers, tunnelled broad mountains, traversed vast deserts, extended all forms of communication till the whole country, with all its varying local institutions and diverse economic interests, is for trade purposes, a single State. Commerce and trade have overlapped State lines and have become national. Unrestrained power of production has been followed by an equally unrestrained and an equally beneficial liberty of association. The increase and growth of corporate power has been truly marvellous. The old notion of a corporate charter being a distinct gift of sovereign power, to be doled out to servants with a sparing hand, has been practically abandoned. Corporate charters having a semblance of public benefit are granted for the asking. Ceasing to be

mere privileges, they are looked upon by business men as the machinery of trade and commerce, and in that aspect a matter of right. But where a partnership or an unincorporated association will serve their purposes better than an incorporated company, they cannot see why they should not freely resort to machinery of that kind. They know well that without profit production would cease. Capital will then hide itself, or be transferred to more enlightened countries, where laws hampering trade have long since ceased to exist, and where freedom of internal trade means the removal of all useless clogs upon production. Forty years of legislative experience have taught the people of England that there is nothing to fear from combinations of producers, where competition is absolutely free, and that no "conspiracy against the world" is possible.

Let us therefore be calm. "Trusts," as a rule, are not dangerous. They cannot overcome the law of demand and supply, nor the resistless power of unlimited competition. They are, however, a sign of the times. The right of association is the child of freedom and of trade. It is too late to ostracise it. As mercantile concerns under freedom of trade have tended in our cities to be more and more vast and comprehensive, and absorb the smaller ones, so it is reasonable to suppose that the right of association will be made more and more available in manufacturing. In fact, the two tendencies are in substance the same. If association is prevented by law, different manufactories may be melted into one. The only way out of the difficulty, if it be one, is to invade the right of property, limit production by law, cut down the enjoyment of large capitalists, and perhaps, in the end, hand production over to the State.

Are we ready for these things? All English-speaking people, we of the United States and the English in England, have been engaged for a hundred years, both in overcoming natural obstacles to internal trade, and in abrogating absurdly restrictive laws. It is not to be credited that we shall commit the supreme folly of resorting to a mischievous legislation, fully tried and long since abandoned. B.

COLLEGE WORK—Y. M. C. A.

Some one has well called our Christian colleges the nurseries of future active ministry; not because all Christian workers

are to come from these institutions, but because the most effective ones are usually college men. This fact becomes more evident each year, as new men assume the responsibility of this calling.

The question now arises: Why is more Christian work expected of and accomplished by college men now than formerly? Colleges have existed for centuries gone with standards as high, instruction as thorough and men as earnest, yet the last decade has witnessed a more effective awakening among college men as to their duty to each other and the outside world, which they must touch, than preceding centuries.

Fifty years ago when a mother gave consent for her son to attend that destroyer of souls called "college," it was with a trembling fear that he would be returned to her debauched, degraded, polluted and ruined. Now she may confidently expect quite a different animal. This welcome change can be ascribed to none other circumstance than the presence of and inspiring influence thrown around him by his college Young Men's Christian Association.

A new student, fresh from the home of which he himself is a part, is peculiarly susceptible to any congenial influence thrown about him. Strange, lonely and perhaps homesick, he desires companionship and companionship he *will* have. The selection of this depends almost entirely upon the men who show him the most marked attention. The character of these first acquaintances is no mean index to the future of his own.

It is the object of the college Y. M. C. A. to relieve this difficulty; to afford him companionship which will build him up in that which is best, to offer fellowship whose utmost desire is to make his college life pleasant and profitable and, best of all, send him home to that anxious mother a pure Christian boy.

The President of a college association should always be, and generally is, the most active, energetic, warm-hearted man who can be found. He, together with his membership committee of like characteristics, seek out the new men and endeavor to drive away all home-sickness and loneliness. In many ingenuous ways Y. M. C. A. men make themselves agreeable to a new man, gain his lasting friendship and confidence and "unite him to them by a tie which will bind them together for all coming time."

It is always much the best for both parties if a new boy can be approached on the subject immediately after his arrival, when, with his mother's last injunction still ringing in his ears, he is willing to join anything promising to make him her ideal "good boy."

The many features of the inside work of this organization can hardly be taken in detail in a short time, but the most important deserve a brief notice. During the periodical prayer meetings each man may take part, either by prayer, personal experience, testimony or by open appeal, as he feels the necessity or personal obligation. Even if a man is not fluent in prayer or persuasive in manners, the reflex influence is invaluable, being the best training for such work.

Many a man has first heard his own voice lifted in prayer in a Y. M. C. A. meeting. If such had not been the case such work would never have been attempted. On inquiry it is found that two-thirds of Christian college men have such an experience.

The general Bible Training Class work, together with the special Ministers' Class, is a highly prized method of teaching men how to use the word of God in the most effective way, both in personal and general work. Ten or a dozen men come together and select some subject which they wish to study and give each other references on the same. This is investigated by each man during the week, and at their next meeting is fully discussed, thus giving to each man the benefit of the Bible study of ten. The value of this is something beyond the mere gratification arising from a knowledge of the Bible. Many a man has been led to Christ by a consecutive, prudent application of the word of God, meeting all ideas of atheism and infidelity.

In this, as in all other live organizations, the body of work is done by committees. The devotional, executive, evangelistic, missionary and committee on general religious work have the burden of the work to bear, assisted of course by the President, who is an *ex officio* member of each. Decidedly the most important of these is the executive committee. While the organization is for direct Christian work, the efficiency of this work depends largely on the business-line way in which it is conducted. Having, as they do, the whole work under their supervision, it is very important that this

committee be selected from the choicest material. In fact, great discretion should always be used by the President in appointing his committees, the best men for the place being always put there.

While the most important work is done among the students themselves, much may be done in the neighborhood. This is done by workers in Sunday schools, poor churches and jails. The reflex influence and consequent advantage to those engaged in this work is inestimable. Many of the most effective workers, both ministers and laymen, received their best training in out-of-the-way places among the poorer classes, preaching for no pay and seeking no honor.

The inter-collegiate work deserves no mean consideration. It possible committees should visit from one association to another once or twice during each year. In this way they exchange views and learn the best methods of conducting the work, and often a tide of religious enthusiasm results which is a restorer of life to a dead association. Where the schools are too far apart to be visited an inter-collegiate correspondence should be kept up, scattered along through the whole year. These letters should be as enthusiastic, warm-hearted and fraternal as the correspondence of fraternity men themselves, stating interesting facts about the work and offering suggestions for the same.

Every association should have a place of meeting which it can call its own. A convenient room, or rooms, should be selected and furnished where the members may go and make themselves at home. Such goes far toward individualizing an association.

The last feature, but that of most growing interest is the development of missionary interest. The college secretary of the inter-national committee puts this very clearly in these words: "Very early in the progress of the inter-collegiate work, the development of missionary interest among students through the agency of the college association was recognized as one of its chief responsibilities. Our colleges must raise up missionaries and the men who will support them in their work. Students who are looking forward to the ministry should have their conception of it so broadened that they will be ready to go into any part of the world. Students who expect to enter the medical profession should have impressed

upon them the claims of medical foreign missions. Students who are so impressed with the work as to desire to devote their lives to it as general secretarles, should be made acquainted with the need of special work for young men in heathen lands, and the adaptability of the association to them, in order that they may give this new and promising department of missionary work their earnest, prayerful consideration. How may college students be aroused upon the subject of evangelizing the world? By promoting missionary intelligence among them, which is successfully accomplished in many colleges in the following ways. It is much better to have a missionary committee than a society. This makes each one feel that he has an equal interest with the others. A missionary meeting should be held each month, in which the subject is especially stressed and the nature of the different fields clearly shown. In addition to this those men especially interested in the work should, by private conversation and personal appeal, try to further this part of the cause."

Since such a vast responsibility rests on the Christian young men of our colleges let me appeal to every one to assist and encourage them in their work. Let us pray for and hail the day when every college in America shall have within its walls a Young Men's Christian Association.

Then we may join in the mutual cultivation of "one for the other and all for God." J. W. N.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

D. M. McLeod, - - - - - Editor.

Once upon a time many people entertained the idea that a college education unfitted a man for any practical work like farming, merchandising, banking, and such like. The belief seemed rife that when a man left college he was fit only to be a doctor, a lawyer, or a preacher. This, by the way, may be the reason why these vocations were so much more influential and honorable. But this idea is now exploded and even the most prejudiced are compelled to admit that a college man can have something besides book sense. College men are taking more than an average stand in all the avocations of life. In the commercial world the rising men are many of them college graduates. In the banks of the country a large

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SPARTANBURG, S. C.

per cent of college men are employed. In the factories they find places and quickly work their way to positions of trust and honor.

If the city of Spartanburg be taken for an example these statements are amply verified. In the two Banks there are eight active employes; six of them are graduates of colleges. Among the merchants some of the most progressive have diplomas. Such facts as these are constantly brought to the attention of students and naturally draws their attention to the alumni; to see whether literary training destroys the practical in them. If it does do so, or even seems to do so, it descourages them and casts a damper over their ardor for an education. But the tendency lately has been to stir boys up to renewed efforts. They see college men succeeding now and believe that college men can succeed hereafter. The gist of it all is that students watch the alumni and have their college life colored largely by their observations of them.

A comparatively small number of students are now intending to study law and medicine, but are looking to merchandising, etc., and farming. This has been brought about largely by the success which college men have attained in these spheres of life.

It may strike the alumni of colleges as a little strange that they should have an influence over the lives of men whom they do not know and have never even seen, but such is the case.

So far as Wofford's alumni are concerned they may rest assured that the eyes of the students are upon them, and they discern quickly good qualities and faults.

THE article on "Wofford Men in Orangeburg County" was written for the JOURNAL just before the last editor of the Alumni Department left college. For several reasons it has been delayed, but we feel sure those who read it will say, "Better late than never."

WOFFORD MEN IN ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

Thomas M. Raysor, son of Capt. P. A. Raysor, was born in the fork section of Orangeburg county on May 26, 1859. His preliminary education was received under the tutelage of Messrs. Mellichamp and Heyward at Orangeburg, after which he entered the preparatory school at Wofford, and graduated

in June, 1878. He was a member of the Preston Literary Society. Shortly after his graduation he entered the law office of Hon. Samuel Dibble and began the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1880 and opened his office at Orangeburg. His success was assured from the beginning. He had a consummate knowledge of men, was an eloquent speaker, chaste in diction and lofty in thought; possessed ample means, was studious, progressive and aggressive. In 1884 he was nominated and elected to represent his county in the State Legislature. His record there is known throughout the State, for it was not long before he had won a State reputation, not only as an eloquent and skillful debater, but as a wise and conservative legislator. In 1886, after a heated primary canvass he was renominated and elected; also in 1888. Mr. Raysor has a delightful home in the city of Orangeburg, presided over by his amiable wife, nee Mattie Rogers, of Darlington, to whom he was married in 1881. He is a vestryman in "The Church of the Redeemer" (Episcopal) at Orangeburg, and his daily walk conforms to his professions. Such men as he make history.

Dr. J. L. Sheridan was born in Colleton county, S. C., February 3, 1857, and came to Orangeburg with his parents in January, 1865. He is a son of Capt. Hugo G. Sheridan, the present popular and efficient principal of Sheridan Classical School at Orangeburg. It was at this school that young Sheridan received his preliminary education, and was prepared for Wofford College, whence he was graduated in June, 1876. Shortly after his graduation Mr. Sheridan formed a co-partnership with Dr. S. A. Reeves, of Orangeburg, and opened a drug store at that point, at the same time he began a course of medical reading under the direction of Dr. A. S. Hydrick, and subsequently attended lectures at the Medical College of South Carolina, from which institution he received his diploma in medicine. About the year 1881 Dr. Sheridan located at Hodges, in Abbeville county, where he conducted a drug store and practiced his profession for two years. Returning to Orangeburg, he located in the lower section of the county, where he rapidly advanced in his profession. He is at the time of this writing the proprietor of a drug store at Vance's, on the Eutawville Railroad, and also enjoys a lucrative practice at that point. He is a progressive man, an ex-

cellent physician, and a good citizen. He married several years ago Miss Mamie, the daughter of T. W. Collier, Esq., of Orangeburg county, and their union has been a fruitful source of happiness to both.

Rev. R. B. Tarrant entered Wofford College in January, 1855, and graduated in 1858. His academic education was received at Greenwood, in Abbeville county. The year 1859 was spent teaching school in Greenwood, and 1860 was devoted to teaching at Bivings Factory, in Spartanburg county. While thus engaged he prosecuted the study of law, intending to make the practice of law his life work. But a change of heart wrought a change of purposes, and in the winter of 1860 he joined the South Carolina Conference and was appointed junior preacher on the Orangeburg circuit for that year, Rev. A. B. Stephens being senior. Early in the year the senior preacher went into the army as chaplain and the entire work of a circuit forty miles in diameter and embracing eighteen appointments devolved on the younger preacher. The excessive physical and mental labor required to meet the demands of this work eventuated in nervous prostration in the fall of that year, and this was followed by a severe attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Tarrant contined a member of the conference for six years, doing all that time faithfully and acceptably the arduous work of an itinerant Methodist preacher. Finding that he was physically unable to perform the hard work of the itineracy, at the expiration of six years of service, he located in the fork section of Orangeburg county, where he had, in 1864, married Miss Margaret Argoe. He continued to preach and teach until spring of 1865, when he entered the Confederate service as Quartermaster. After a three months service he was captured by the troops of General F. P. Blair, but on proving himself a minister, he was discharged. He returned to his home and began to farm and teach school. Mr. Tarrant has served two terms in the Legislature, and is held in high esteem by all who know the man, and the high principles by which he orders his daily walk. He is now teaching a High School at Springfield, S. C., and success waits on his labors.

Hon. C. G. Dantzler was born in St. Matthews Parish, Orangeburg county. S. C., March 19, 1854. He is a son of the late Col. Olin M. Dantzler, one of the most distinguished

men in the history of the county. He is a worthy son of an honored sire. Mr. Dantzler was prepared for college at Mt. Zion Institute, Winsboro, S. C., and at Col. Coward's Military Academy at Yorkville, S. C. He entered the Freshman class of Wofford College in January, 1872, and graduated in June, 1875. After graduation he devoted himself to the large planting interests he owned in St. Matthews Parish, and soon made the old farm show the influence of mind and energy, when industrially applied. His successes on the farm soon brought him to public notice, and in 1880, he was nominated and elected one of the County Commissioners of Orangeburg county, and chosen chairman of the Board. So difficult and delicate are the duties of this office that but few men are able to so discharge them as to win popular favor. The fearless, impartial, and conscientious manner in which he discharged the public trust committed to him, and the large measure of executive ability he displayed, marked him at once as a born leader of men, and a man to be trusted. In 1884 he was elected to the Legislature, and also in 1886 and 1888. Mr. Dantzler is an eloquent and captivating public speaker, and an instructive and pleasing conversationalist. He is a member of the Methodist church and is active in the promotion of every good word and work. He is a diligent worker in the Sunday school, and is the worthy President of the Young Men's Christian Association, recently organized in Orangeburg. He is at present engaged in practicing law, being the senior member of the law firm of Moss & Dautzler. Mr. Dantzler married Miss Laura A. Moss, daughter of Capt. W. C. Moss, and his beautiful suburban home at Orangeburg is made cheerful by the gleeful laughter of several sprightly children.

Mr. W. W. Wannamaker is a native of Orangeburg county, and is about forty years of age. He graduated from Wofford College in 1873, and began life as a farmer—a vocation to which he has remained true, being still engaged in farming near St. Matthews in this county. Business reverses overtook Mr. Wannamaker several years ago and well nigh ruined him financially, but they did not break his indomitable spirit. Like a true man he set to work after the storm was over to repair his broken fortunes and success crowned his efforts; when, be it said to his great credit, he voluntarily discharged the obligations from which the law had absolved him, but

which he felt himself morally bound to pay. It has been well said that the way to find out a man is to feel his money pulse. Mr. Wannamaker has been found out in this way, and found to be faithful, true and conscientious. He married Miss Lou Banks, the daughter of Rev. M. L. Banks, of the South Carolina Conference, with whom he leads a happy wedded life. Mr. Wannamaker has cause to be proud of his Alma Mater and Wofford need not regret that he bears her diploma.

Dr. W. H. Lawton was born at Greenwood, Abbeville county, S. C., October 2, 1860. He is a son of the Rev. W. H. Lawton of the South Carolina Conference, and was prepared for college by the Rev. Joseph Pritchard at Lowndesville, Abbeville county, during 1876 and 1877. He entered the preparatory class at Wofford in February, 1878, and in October of the same year advanced to the Freshman class of the college, graduating in June, 1882. The succeeding four years were spent in the management of a farm near the city of Orangeburg, where he displayed that industry, ingenuity and systematic application of effort which marked him at once as one who had success within his grasp. In 1886 he began the study of medicine in the office of his uncle—Dr. A. S. Salley—at Orangeburg, and was graduated from the South Carolina Medical College in March, 1888. He delivered the Valedictory oration for his class. After graduation in medicine Dr. Lawton located at Vance, on the Eutawville Railroad, and began the practice of his profession. He is sure to succeed, possessing as he does those qualities of head and heart which insure success in his calling. Dr. Lawton is still unmarried, but dame rumor has it that ere long he too will be Benedict. He has a bright future before him. He is full of energy and is well equipped for the battle of life. That he will fight a good fight and be a victor his friends hope and believe.

A. S. HYDRICK.

THE HOME OF PROCTOR.

[The following is a short extract from a private letter from a stirring man of '89.]

It may be of interest to the Senior class and the Alumni anyway to know that the former residence of Prof. Richard A. Proctor is at this place. It is a neat cottage situated on a gentle slope overlooking Orange Lake, which is twenty miles

long by five wide. Very soon after moving here he died of fever in New York.

His wife is thirty-three years of age, and a very attractive woman of fine intellect. Though cumbered with a large family, she is now in the North prosecuting her husband's great work—Astronomy.

Neither the Professor or his wife believe in an after life. Strange for a man of such brain and knowledge of heavenly things.

His property here has been sold to raise a mortgage on the house. A wealthy man drew Dr. Proctor to this place and as soon as a settlement was made he dropped the Doctor without further assistance; but has managed very nicely to get the property from Mrs. P.

There is no observatory here, as is commonly supposed.

The climate is fine at this season of the year, and I am growing much stouter than a year ago when housed in the dusty laboratories and libraries of the College.

J. M. WORKMAN.

Orange Lake, Fla., Feb. 10, 1890.

ALUMNI NOTES.

D. O. HERBERT, class '78 and A. M. of '79, has recently formed a law partnership with W. L. Glaze, class '76, at Orangeburg, S. C.

D. T. OUTZ, class '75, is cashier of the bank at Johnston, S. C.

J. F. BROWN, class '76, is still principal of the free school at Johnston, S. C. Mr. Brown has been teaching there for several years and has had great success. He sent three or four boys from his school to Wofford last October.

W. R. BEARDEN, class '79, is one of the not small number of North Carolinians who have received an education at Wofford. He is now a successful hardware merchant in his native town, Asheville, N. C. At present he is visiting Florida for his health.

L. F. SMITH, class '75, is principle of the graded school at Seneca, S. C.

D. C. DuPre, class '79, is a druggist at Greenwood, S. C.

H. G. Reed, class '75, is President of the Walhalla Female College, and also a teacher in the male school at that place.

James M. Gee, class '72, is a merchant at Union, S. C.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

F. S. Smith, who completed his Freshman year, is now in a drug store in Baltimore.

J. B. Wharton, Waterloo, S. C., is merchandising and farming.

E. E. Smith is a successful tiller of the soil. His postoffice is Tip Top, Laurens county.

H. W. Crouch is merchandising at Johnston, S. C.

Ben. Rushton is farming on a large scale at Pleasant Cross, S. C.

Homer Cassels is assistant book-keeper in the Georgia Railroad office.

Frank Wilson is a successful farmer near Jalapa, Newberry county.

James H. Felts is in the Literary Department of Vanderbilt University.

S. L. Fridy is merchandising at Reddick, Florida.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

C. W. Stoll, - - - - - Editor.

CONSOLIDATED MEETING OF THE SOCIETIES.

In the beginning of the College year of 1887–88, a movement was started by some member or members of the Faculty to consolidate the two meetings of the societies into one. From the founding of the societies up to this time, it was the custom to hold two sessions: one, Friday evening for the regular debate, another, Saturday morning for essays and declamations and the transaction of any business which might

come before them. The Professors interested in the cause some of the older students. These directed their efforts principally to the Freshman class, which, as is usually the case, constituted the balance of power in both societies. These, with a good many others, succumbed to the plausible arguments of Professors and Seniors, and thus the Saturday morning session became a thing of the past. Could these Freshmen have peeped behind the scenes and have seen the advent of Saturday morning recitations, undoubtedly the result would have been different.

Consolidation has been tried for nearly three years and found wanting. In consequence of this a motion is now pending in both societies to change back to the old way. There are several reasons for this, only a few of which can be given here.

All recognize the fact that the societies constitute a part of the college course and that any one who neglects society duties or fails to use them properly, has left undone an important part of his college course. Then if they constitute so important a part, should not sufficient time be given them, even if at the expense of one or two recitations? The most important part of the society exercises are the debates. Usually the members are worn out when this is reached. With a full roll of members, essays and declamations are long. Many of those who are anxious to improve themselves in speaking and who are timid or poor speakers keep their seats for fear of "boring" an already tired society.

There is also usually more or less business to come before the society; many looking forward to this, do not interest themselves in the debate. It is true that we sometimes have interesting debates, but the good effect is destroyed by the sessions being prolonged until midnight and sometimes even later.

The principal argument brought against the proposed change is that it will take away too much time from our studies. This is not at all necessary. The societies can meet at 9:30 or 10 o'clock. Except under extraordinary circumstances they will adjourn by at least 10:30 or 11 o'clock. This will give ample time to any one who is really desirous of studying. Should they adjourn even later, we still have all the afternoon in which to prepare our lessons, or at least we

know of no law compelling students to loaf down town Saturday evening, as some seem to think. It is true that it will be some inconvenience to go over to the college Saturday morning, but when we signed the constitution of the societies we promised to work for the best interest of them and therefore slight personal inconveniences should not be considered.

The majority of the members of the Senior class are agreed that the societies have retrograded during their college course, and we have heard the same opinion expressed by some of last year's class. There must be a cause for this. Certainly, there are as good and earnest men in the societies now as then and numbers have largely increased, Consolidation must be responsible for it.

Our Alumni looked with disfavor, and several expressed themselves as doubtful of any good result from the change. They justly fear that in our endeavor to hurry through these things we will not uphold the reputation they have given the Calhoun and Preston societies. Accustomed as we are to take advice from older and more experienced persons, should we not listen to them in this matter?

It is to be hoped that before this scholastic year closes the young men of both societies will look at this question from an honest, unbiased standpoint, and then vote for what will best further the interest of the societies. T. G. McLeod.

WOFFORD VS. FURMAN.

Saturday morning January 14 there were forty-four Wofford students in Greenville to witness the second game of foot-ball between the College and University. They were under the management of Professor J. H. Marshall. Some went over the afternoon before and spent the night in the Mountain city; others went over on the morning train.

The players were taken to the Mansion House by the Furman boys and treated in hospitable style.

At 9:30 A. M. two carriages and a hack drawn by beautiful greys halted at the Mansion House for Wofford's players—Fleming, captain; Covington, Bearden, Rouquie, Reynolds, Ellerbee, Clyde (H.), Haynes, Bruce, Clyde (S.), and McRoy. Substitute was Shuler (R.).

When they reached Boyce's Lawn they found the Furman

men on the field. They were: Young, captain; Hammet, Lott, Rodgers, Tate, Little, Jones, Padgett, Clifton, Sneider and Moore. Substitutes: Edwards and Sirrine.

A "rough and tumble" game was played. It consisted of two halves of forty-five minutes each with a rest of fifteen minutes between them. Mr. Sirrine, of the Greenville News, umpired.

The first half resulted in two goals for Wofford, both made by Clyde (H.), and one for Furman by Clifton. During the next half neither side made a goal. This latter half was exciting beyond description. Every minute was characterized by some splendid kick or notable run. Covington and Bearden for Wofford and Young and Little for Furman, did excellent playing.

The game was witnessed by at least five hundred citizens of Greenville, besides the students of Furman and the Greenville Female College. At many points in the game there was loud and hearty cheering.

Wofford was proud to see her colors waving from some of the fair ones of Greenville and some of the college girls. She certainly returns them her sincerest thanks; and is pleased to know that the colors wore for her were the colors of victory.

After the game the Woffordites rode, with streaming banners, through the streets to Fitzgerald's Art Gallery, where they left their negative for twenty-four pictures. In their centre sat their leader and champion, Professor Marshall. They then proceeded to the depot. The North bound Air Line train bore them home and with them pleasant recollections, and a deep sense of Furman's hospitality.

HENRY F. JENNINGS.

MR. C. K. OBER, one of the Inter-Collegiate Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., has just left Wofford again in his official round. Two years had elapsed since he was last with us, and consequently his face was familiar only to the Seniors and a few Juniors. The Sophomores and Freshmen who were interested in Association work, however, soon learned the business of this enthusiastic man at our College.

Mr. Ober spent a part of the 29 and the 30 of January with us, addressing the Association three times on topics of special interest to those desirous of becoming more thoroughly acquainted with this grand College-Movement. The attendance

was moderately good and would have been better, had not the "Prince of the Power of the Air" sent among us a season of inclement weather and a "nigger minstrel" made its appearance to distract the minds of our lukewarm members from duty; but notwithstanding these obstructions, a respectable number of students met him each time he addressed us.

Mr. Ober was encouraged at the improvement of two years, but impressed upon us the fact that our work was not yet perfect. All present at his talks seemed to realize that they were sitting at the feet of a Gamaliel in College-Association work, and, of course, his direct instruction and incidental suggestions were received without question.

This visit of a leader in the work has inspired us with fresh zeal and renewed our determination to deepen and widen the influence of the Y. M. C. A. of Wofford College. We realize the possibilities for good in a well organized and properly managed Association, and we are determined to place ours in this condition.

Brother Ober, come again. M. O. LIGON.

A MOOT COURT.

On Thursday morning November 21, 1889, persons dwelling in the Alumnl Hall, rising early and going out, found under the window of one of the students, a pile of bones.

For some time this discovery was mysterious, and many theories were advanced as to how the bones came in so unusual a place. Investigations began to be made by the curious, and finally the bones were accounted for as having been placed there by the student rooming directly overhead from where they lay. A chicken hen was missed by the matron of the Hall, and it was the generally accepted theory that the student had stolen the hen from the yard of the Hall, and after devouring all that could be devoured of the fowl had thrown the bones out of the window. This theory was greatly strengthened by the finding of bones in the student's spittoon shortly afterward. The boarders in the Alumni Hall, believing in justice and as strongly condemning crime, determined to ferret out the case and bring the guilty to trial. The accused being a Sophomore, it was agreed by all that the case be submitted to this class for trial. Accordingly the

Sophomores consulted among themselves as to the best disposition to be made of the case, and it was decided that a court consisting of their class should try the offending brother.

The accused was notified that he would be tried, and at once secured as his counsel Messrs. T. G. McLeod and L. B. Smith, who thoroughly worked up the case. On Tuesday, February 11, 1890, all parties being ready for trial, court convened in the Preston Hall, with W. B. Wharton on the bench. Henry W. Fair performed the duty of Sheriff; Freshman, Sam Clyde, deputy; Frank Fooshe, crier; and Henry J. Cauthen, stenographer.

Messrs. R. C. McRoy and J. J. Riley represented the prosecution.

The indictment was read and the prisoner pleading not guilty, the trial began. Some time was consumed in securing a jury, but finally it was empaneled as follows: J. L. Daniel, foreman; C. V. Reynolds, W. D. Dent, J. H. Thacker, J. C. Harper, J. W. Daniel, R. R. Dagnall, Thos. H. Law, Jr., G. L. Goodgion, J. B. Holley, W. D. McLeod and E. G. Morgan.

Witnesses for the prosecution testified that on the night of November 20, 1889, the prisoner stole from the yard of the Alumni Hall one chicken hen, five years old and of the dunghill variety; that he carried the hen to a restaurant in the city where it was cooked, and that he came back hastily to the Hall where several of them were invited to the repast.

The defense endeavored to prove an alibi. They also brought forward as one of their chief points that the prisoner on the same night, before the hour of the theft, had eaten four plates of oysters, and that it was not possible that he could have eaten the chicken, as witnesses for the prosecution testified.

Witnesses as to the appetite of the accused were placed upon the stand, and also witnesses testified as to his character. Each one of the lawyers argued the case, some in detail others in words. The Judge charged the jury, and after a short retirement a verdict of guilty was rendered.

Before the Judge had completed the pronunciation of the sentence the prisoner attempted to escape, but was captured, and the Judge, expressing sorrow in depriving one so fond of chicken of his favorite fowl, declared that it would be unlawful for such an one to eat chicken for the space of thirty days.

Court adjourned *sine die.* H. J. CAUTHEN.

THE Grippe in his rounds has made a few sallies into our ranks, but in every case has been driven back before any serious damage was done. He was not content with his several defeats along the private lines, but sought a personal encounter with some of the officers and, strange to say, got somewhat the better of the contest in that quarter. Dr. Coke Smith was confined to his room a week with it, but is out and again able to meet his classes. Prof. E. D. Smith also had a right severe attack of it, and is now at his home in Sumter taking a week's recuperation.

MR. W. J. COCKE, of the Sophomore class, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks with typhoid fever, is slowly recovering, and his parents, who have been with him from the beginning of his illness, hope to be able in a few days to take him home, where he will doubtless regain his strength rapidly, and soon be well enough to resume his place with the class of '92.

REV. MR. DERIEUX, the pastor of the Baptist church of this city, being absent the first Sunday inst., got Bishop Duncan to fill his pulpit at the 11 o'clock service. Rev. John C. Kilgo preached in the same church that night, the occasion being the regular monthly meeting of the different churches. The Spartanburg ministers and congregations know a good sermon when they hear it, and never fail to have their pulpits occupied by able men when it is possible.

REV. J. W. TARBOUX, of the class of '77, who now represents the South Carolina Conference as a Missionary in Brazil, but who has been in this country a few months visiting relatives and friends, and recovering health and strength, being in town the other day, came over to the College and conducted the morning prayers. We regret that he did not have time to give us a talk about his adopted country, but hope that he will be able to do so before returning to his field of labor.

DR. CARLISLE delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Orion in the Opera House on the evening of the 20th ult. The Dr. mentioned some facts about Orion that were astonishing and would have made some of his hearers dubious with regard to the truthfulness of some of the points

he passed over, if they had not taken into consideration the fact that the man to whom they were listening knew what he was talking about. This was the first of a series of lectures that is being given in the interest of the City Y. M. C. A.

The second lecture of the series was on the Tariff, and was delivered by Maj. D. R. Duncan a few weeks ago. The Maj. took as his line of thought the history of the Tariff from its infancy, and showed it up in its true light.

The remaining lectures will be delivered in the near future by eminent speakers on appropriate subjects, and will no doubt be a source of profit and pleasure to the students, who always take advantage of such things.

THE Literary Societies at their last election chose the following officers: Calhoun—President. J. G. Baker; Vice-President, R. E. Ware; 1st Critic, D. M. McLeod; 2nd Critic, M. M. Lander; 3rd Critic, R. E. Ware; Secretary, Peter Stokes; Treasurer, J. K. Ray; Corresponding Secretary, M. O. Ligon; Librarian, W. B. Wharton; Censor Morum, T. G. McLeod; Monitor, A. Q. Rice. Preston—President, C. W. Stoll; Vice-President, J. Fuller; 1st Corrector, J. W. Nash, 2nd Corrector, C. H. Clyde; Secretary, K. D. Senn; Treasurer, W. A. Lyon; Corresponding Secretary, J. D. Crout; Librarian; C. C. Herbert; 1st Censor, D. W. Daniel; 2nd Censor, R. M. Dubose; 1st Monitor, W. A. Pitts; 2nd Monitor, R. W. Allen.

A DAY IN WOFFORD FITTING SCHOOL.

The breakfast bell rings at eight o'clock, and the students at once assemble in the room in order to be at their places when the blessing is asked. The first school bell rings at nine o'clock, followed at an interval of twenty minutes by the second. Directly after the second the roll is called by the monitor. After prayers the classes retire to their respective recitation rooms. Recitations last until 2:30, each class having an hour during the day for recreation and study. The dinner hour is 2:40, and about three-quarters of an hour afterwards the bell rings for the monitor to hand in reports to the Head Master. This being done the bell rings for the rest of the students, who are required to hear all the reports read out. At 4 o'clock the bell rings for a half hour's study, after which the students take exercise; such as playing base ball, foot

ball, etc. The prayer meeting and first supper bell rings at 5:30, and the regular study hour bell at 6:30. The study hour lasts until 10:30, during which time each room is visited three or four times by the dormitory monitor. The last bell, which means "all in" and "lights out." rings at 11 o'clock.

A. O. MIMS.

THE new session opened February 3rd with eighty-nine students enrolled. Fourteen new boys have come in to take the places of the fifteen old ones who went home. There is some prospect of more coming in soon. We have every anticipation of a prosperous year. The new boys gain their places rapidly, and the others study hard. The boys seldom fall in love with the Fitting School at first sight, but when they have been here long enough to become one of us they like the Fitting School as well as the rest of the old boys. When we finish the course here we hope to go up to our places in College better prepared than any preceding class.

THE two Literary Societies held their annual elections on Friday evening, January 31st.

The Legare elected the following officers: President, J. S. Conner; Vice-President, W. E. King; Secretary, J. O. Norton; Critic, W. T. Duncan; Censor, O. M. Pegues; Treasurer, P. G. Dorn; Chaplain, J. C. Johnson; Librarian, A. V. Harbin; Monthly Orator, J. O. Norton.

The Sims elected the following: President, Paul Riley; Vice President, W. P. Baskins; Secretary, G. S. Hemingway; Critic, H. E. Stokes; Censor, H. R. Philips; Treasurer, J. H. Clark; Librarian, J. C. King.

THE Wofford Fitting School Base Ball Association was organized February 3rd with thirty members. Prof. W. G. Blake was elected Manager, A. O. Mims Secretary and Treasurer. The playing members of the Association are divided into three nines; one, made up of picked players, is called the Fitting School Nine; the others, the First and Second. Base ball is the all absorbing amusement now. The foot ball has been thrown aside and only used on a cold day. The College men are too heavy for the Fitting School boys playing foot ball, but we hope to retrieve our fortune when the base ball season comes in.

THE Y. M. C. A. met on the 8th of last month and elected the following officers: President, W. T. Duncan; Vice-President, J. S. Connor; Secretary, P. G. Dorn; Treasurer, O. Brabham; Corresponding Secretary, A. V. Harbin.

W. T. DUNCAN and L. P. McGee attended the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Union as delegates from the Fitting School Association.

THE Legare and Sims Literary Societies have each received about $40 worth of books lately

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THE joint debate between the two Societies on the evening of February 7th, was a success. The query was, "Resolved, That the divorce law would be beneficial to the State of South Carolina." The judges, Prof. Blake and two members from each Society, decided in favor of the negative, or Legare.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

J. WRIGHT NASH, - - - - Editor.

THE paper of Prof. Chas. H. Smith on "Honorary Degrees as Conferred in American Colleges," read before the Educational Association at Nashville last summer, is attracting considerable attention in the college world; so much so that the United States Commissioner of Education has decided to have 5,000 copies printed for general distribution. Dr. Smith is one of our most highly honored alumni. We are proud of him.

THE two Literary Societies, being somewhat in debt, decided to offer a series of lectures and in this way endeavor to raise money to defray expenses. Eli Perkins (Melville D. Laudon) was selected as the first lecturer, and has been employed to deliver his famous discourse on "The Philosophy of Wit and Humor." Mr. Perkins will be here February 19. At eight o'clock p. m. the disturbance will begin and continue until some one requests the speaker to stop. If you wish a reserved seat go at once to DuPre's Book Store and secure it, for they will soon all be taken up.

WE notice that at several colleges the faculties allow students who average a certain mark on recitation and attendance

pass on to the next class without being examined. We believe this to be a wise plan. If there is anything in this world a student is afraid of it is an examination. If each one knew that there would be no examination provided he made, say 90 per cent on recitation, more strenuous efforts would be put forth in every-day work. This would also obviate many difficulties attending the giving of distinctions and also of final examinations.

THIS WAS NOT PUT HERE TO BE READ.

Last year's subscribers will please bear in mind that their subscriptions will be continued unless the Business Manager is otherwise ordered. We would also urge the importance of prompt payment. When we ask a man for his subscription we want a *dollar*, and not an idiotic grin, such as we receive from a few of our students. The Manager has his hands full of work and has not time "to run a man down" half a dozen times to get his subscription.

Any one who wishes a copy of the JOURNAL sent to a friend who will probably subscribe, will hand name and address to the Manager. We do not propose, however, to furnish those who do not subscribe a "sample copy" every month. So if you do not wish to subscribe for a year do not ask for a copy free, but bring fifteen cents with you to pay for the cost of it. BUSINESS MANAGER.

EXCHANGES.

GEORGE BANCROFT is the oldest living graduate of Harvard.

JOHNS HOPKINS Y. M. C. A. is building a $20,000 edifice.

OHIO has 34 colleges, Pennsylvania 26, Illinois 24, New York 20, Alabama 20, Tennessee 19, Missouri 17 and South Carolina 16.

"THE gospel should be preached to every creature, but whether every creature should preach the gospel or not is quite a different question." *Amen!*

IN the science department of Furman University no text-book is used in the study of Chemistry. It is expounded

entirely by lectures; printed outlines being handed to each student with blanks to be filled out and returned at each recitation.

THE *F. A. C. Cadet Herald* comes to us from some where in the "land of flowers," but for the life of us we cannot find either its postoffice or the institution it represents.

"ONE-THIRD of the students of Europe die prematurely from the effects of bad habits acquired at college, one-third die prematurely from close confinement at their studies, and the other third rule Europe."

THE *Davidson Monthly* for January is full of interesting reading, but we hardly think it directs enough attention to the local interests of the institution and the leading questions of the day.

ONE of our old students, Percy E. Rowell, is editor of the *Graham News*, one of the neatest little local papers we have seen. Mr. Rowell sends us a catalogue of Graham High School, of which he is principal.

COLLEGE journalism will soon have a superabundance of Jeff. Davis literature on file. Almost every exchange contains some article with Jeff. Davis at the head of it. What a contribution to sophomoric declamation! Another great man dead and his name goes with that of Calhoun, Clay and Webster to be flung about on many a platform in mighty spurts of oratory.

Our Monthly is as attractive as ever, and shows up a fine condition of affairs at the Thornwell Orphanage. This is the most thoroughly equipped, nicest running orphans' home we have ever come in contact with. Any one wishing to contribute to this cause will address Rev. W. P. Jacobs, Clinton, S. C.

THE *Randolph-Macon Monthly* devotes its whole literary department to stories, reveries, poetry and dreams. While this is all very good, we think every college paper should give to their students an inducement to air their thoughts on subjects requiring more solid thought. It is not the man who can write the most pleasing story or the most thrilling love-

song, but he who can handle the literary, religious and political questions of the day in a practical way is the one whom the next generation will honor.

The Southern University Monthly is making laudable efforts along this line. It always contains something good, but the article on the "Negro Question" in the January number is especially creditable.

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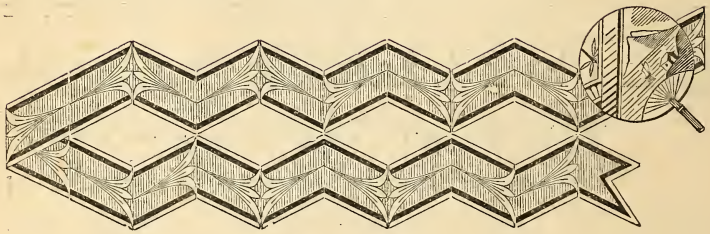

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T. G. HERBERT, J. G. BAKER, - - - Editors.

STUDENT MANNERS.

I think it was Dr. Thornwell who said it was educating to a young man to be allowed to walk across a college campus. To the unthoughtful that remark might need some explanation. That distinguished Christian scholar, who knew much of colleges and of student-life, might have expressed his meaning in such a way as would have raised no question of doubt. However, of one thing there can be no doubt: boys at college learn many things outside of their text books—some things that were better unlearned.

The heading of this article is suggestive. "Student Manners,"—is there such a thing? Is there a politeness, or a lack of it, that is peculiar to college students? Does society grant to her student members a license for rudeness not accorded to young men following other pursuits? We often hear the remark: "It's nothing but a crowd of thoughtless students." What does that mean? Evidently, that though the words *thoughtless* and *students* do not accord well, students are expected. under the mysterious influence of a crowd, to be guilty of many indiscretions that would not be tolerated in any other class of citizens.

But this fact does not imply a license. It does not justify the least incivility on the part of students. The moral tone of no institution of learning can rise higher than that of its average student. No young man can afford to jeopardize the reputation of the institution he attends by recklessness in

language or conduct. No college can afford to be indifferent to the conduct of its students upon whose reputation its own is very largely dependent.

More than once and at the seat of more than one college, have I seen a number of young men arrange themselves on either side of a church door for the purpose of gazing into the faces of young ladies as they leave the building. That were bad enough, were it all ; but it is the most excusable part of the impoliteness. No modest, dignified, refined young lady likes to pass in review before a number of curious young men ; it is much more distasteful to her when such conduct is accompanied by unmanly giggling and unbecoming remarks about the girl herself. Such conduct is not only unmanly, it is unworthy of young men whose very vocation is supposed to be a search for truth, dignity, manliness and character.

Colleges are expected to give to many young men some things that they failed to get from good breeding. It not infrequently happens that college associations undo some things that good breeding has done.

I know of no other place better calculated to make a young man unmanly than a students' boarding-house. Freed from the restraints of home influences he is tempted to unbend himself to such a degree as to develop only the ugly side of his nature. If there is any of the ruffian in a boy by nature, it will show itself at his boarding house. The vulgarian may in a measure conceal his ill-breeding on the street, or in a car, but to do it successfully at the table requires constant care and produces much discomfort.

The temptations to laxness in speech and conduct at the boarding-house table are multiform. In too many instances the environments are such as invite carelessness. The boy is surrounded by his companions, those subjected to like temptations. Their criticisms are little dreaded. Pressed for time and haunted by the ghosts of unmastered Greek roots and Latin phrases that will not down, he eats as if racing for his life until rapid eating and poor mastication become a habit. And this apparently insignificant habit has been known to cling to students long years after many things learned about Latin and Greek and Metaphysics have passed from their memory. Besides, it necessarily engenders selfishness in its ugliest form.

There are lessons to be learned and rules of conduct to be observed in the dining-room just as important as any that concern the student in the recitation room. What better place to learn the great lesson of patience? It is not an easy matter to practice the art of waiting patiently for a meal when the thirty minutes usually allowed between breakfast and the ringing of the first college bell are gradually narrowed down to less than half as many. The temptation to throw harsh, ugly epithets at the servants and to censure the matron for failing to do what she has tried hard to accomplish is great. If a student wins in such a trial—if he succeeds in bridling his tongue and curbing his temper—he is a stronger man, has greater respect for his own manliness, and wins the esteem of his fellows; otherwise, he loses the respect of the servants, loses the confidence of his associates, and, in some instances, becomes disgruntled towards everything and everybody, himself in particular.

Hasty meals seasoned with sour criticisms of matron and servants are damaging possibly in more than one way. They may, in the end, produce both moral and physical dyspepsia; certainly the latter, if not the first. Scientists tell us that food should be taken in the midst of pleasant surroundings; that it is more digestable and more nourishing if the mind is free from distracting cares and one "possesses his soul in patience" while eating. Young students (and older ones too) may not be able to understand or appreciate the intimate relationship existing between the mind and the digestive organs of the body; but, of all persons, students are expected to be most deferential to the teachings of Science. To learn to eat wisely and in a gentlemanly manner cannot be of less importance than to feed the mind in such a way as will be most conducive to its systematic, scientific growth and development.

Many a mother has been troubled on learning that her boy, just returned from college with his diploma, has forgotten the many little lessons she taught him in the courtesies of the dining-room. No young man can afford, under any circumstances, to become unmindful of these all-important lessons. Around the family board, affection enjoins upon one a proper regard for the feelings and wants of loved ones; at the table of the students' boarding-house, the claims of common politeness are no less imperatively urged.

When a young man learns to exercise a proper regard for the feelings and tastes and claims of others—when he has learned that the *ego* is not the all of this life—he has taken no unimportant step in the acquirement of wisdom. True politeness, that which springs from a just regard for the excellency of others' spirits, is indispensable to a young man who would make life a success in every particular. I have a contempt for that young man who would cultivate a politeness that is but little short of puppyism—that politeness which would fawn to a Nabob and look with disdain upon his father's clerk or tenant. "The genuine article," says Dr. J. G. Holland in one of his remarkable letters to young men, "is as necessary to success, and particularly to an enjoyable success, as integrity, or industry. or any other indispensable thing." "Politeness," continues Dr. Holland, "or civility, or urbanity, or whatever we may choose to call it, is the oil which preserves the machinery of society from destruction." Whatever else, then, a young man may do at college, let him not fail to learn the secret of genuine politeness; or perhaps it were better thus: let him not unlearn the lessons in manners taught him at home. ALUMNUS.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

[Prize Essay from Calhoun Society by A. R. Heyward.]

—‡—

In considering the merits of a political party, we cannot allow ourselves to be swayed entirely by religious principles. Biblical laws are for directing the individual, not the mass, and should only indirectly affect the national government.

Again, we must particularly beware of substituting sentiment for reason. Sentiment is useful in its own sphere, as one of the delicate qualities of human nature, but in matters of weight and great importance, it must be thrown aside to give place for sound reflection, so that there may be unbiased judgment.

It cannot be denied that the party in question has proposed a good plan to check the drink-evil. It is an overwhelming scheme, which if carried into effect, will produce no less a result than total extirpation, for, if dealing with liquor in any way were made a criminal offense, it is possible, provided that the present power of the government be not impaired, to

make drunkards as scarce as murderers—in reality, to make a "dram of whiskey as dangerous" to the possessor "as poison."

Recognizing the possibility of securing such universal temperance, and at the same time having before our eyes a vivid picture of the horror and misery caused by the use of alcohol, our feelings get the uppermost of our natures—our hearts lead instead of our minds, and we are liable to make most serious blunders and misjudgments in our attempt to alleviate suffering. Moreover, holding the oft mistaken idea that the present evil is the greatest one possible, we are ready, with all the impulsiveness of our natures, to banish it from the land regardless of consequences—to purchase happiness without counting the cost. Here is where we will inevitably be led astray, and rush headlong into a maze of difficulty and dangers, if we do not bring to bear sound logical reasoning to determine the different effects of every action, and adding up the good results on one hand and the evil on the other, decide "will it pay."

It is very evident that such a course of action as the one proposed will be the cause of many evils as well as promote the one good object that is desired. To say that nothing but universal benefit will be derived, is an absurdity; the very opposition which is created is a great evil in itself, and shows that there are reasons against it; for is it to be supposed that such a large body of men would array themselves against a good project simply from malice? Not by any means! They have good arguments to sustain the positions they have assumed.

Some are opposed to the very spirit of the movement on the general ground that such a measure is inconsistent with the true idea of civil law; law is for the purpose of protecting one man against another, not against himself; a Higher Law made and enforced by his conscience must do this. God has given a man unlimited control of his own body, which he will not willingly give up to his fellow men. And such a restriction as this is an attempt to protect him against himself, and not against the "demon bar-keeper" as is sometimes falsely supposed and so stated.

The bar-tenders, like any other class of clerks, are but the servants of the drinking men, and if not employed and well paid, they would cease the business to-morrow. No! Every

man is responsible for himself, no matter by what influences he may be actuated. Put the blame where it is due, if you have the right to blame a person for something which is of no concern to yourself. Some people actually think it their duty to tirade against what they conceive to be wrong in another, and try to suppress it by force, not imagining for an instant that they only do harm by arousing opposition, and worse still, by creating a feeling of aversion, and, often, genuine hatred which is apt to lead to far greater evils than the original wrong.

But, even, if the principle on which the object itself is based could be justified, for although the policy is radically wrong, the aim is noble and humane, the means by which it must necessarily be effected cannot ; the various aids, schemes and contrivances, which are obliged to be used to bring about a successful termination, will result in evils far greater than the one they remedy. The controlling advocates of the party summon one of their most powerful would-be-aids by advocating woman suffrage. Now, such a scheme as this is directly contrary to the law of Nature , a man and woman combined form one strong being, and anything that tends to separate or cause dissension between them is abnormal and criminally wrong : moreover, if equal rights will not have a tendency to separate them, what is the advantage of imposing the inconvenience upon a man of casting two ballots instead of one. There is no reason why the relation between the sexes should not remain the same as it always has been. A woman's interest should be advocated and her convictions displayed to the world by her husband's ballot. If necessary, a special provision might be made for the unmarried ladies who consider themselves defrauded of their rights, and not change a custom which is so universally satisfactory.

They go still further into the woman's question and declare that women should receive wages equal to that of men. This seems really foolishness, and only shows to what an extreme ideas of this kind can be pressed. They might as well say that a weak man shall be as well paid as a strong one, and then make the easy transition from physical strength to mental, that an ignorant man shall receive as great remuneration for his labor as an intellectual one. Now, the sole object of this is to give women a fair share of the world's benefits, but it is

totally unnecessary, for unless you separate man and woman by some such barrier as the ballot-box, it is impossible to enrich one without enriching the other.

To get the dissatisfied poor man's vote, they oppose monopolies, and all rich men, whether they have gained their wealth honestly or not. This means that if successful, they will deprive the millionaire of his money by some arbitrary law, for it cannot be done otherwise. This will be very well for us as we all will probably fall far below the line of criminality in this respect, but what about the next arbitrary law? Might this not be of such a nature as to strike us? "Social equality of the races," for instance. No! If we cannot remedy a defect in the government by a strictly just theoretical law, it is best let alone.

A very serious objection to this policy is that it gives the government the power to interfere in a great many things which come strictly under the jurisdiction of the State, thus paving the way for a centralized government. It involves the same old question of State sovereignty, over which the war was fought. The South is blamed very much for the attitude she assumed, but if we are not very guarded against being led to the other extreme, we may find that her policy was not so very unwise after all. One thing is certain, if all the power is placed in the hands of the officials at Washington, and we happen to be too weak to give our candidates sufficient support, we will not be ruled by our own countrymen—we will not be free!

We have noticed the evils that will accrue from the means used to enact the law, but this is not all, the law will have to be enforced. How will this be done? The first thing will be to stop the manufacture of every kind of liquor. Now, intoxicating drinks have been in use from time immemorable; many people, temperate in every respect, have gotten into the habit of drinking moderately with no harm to themselves or anybody else; many live in malarial districts, and use whiskey for medicinal purposes. So, when the breweries are shut-down, these men will proceed to manufacture liquor for themselves, just as if all the factories were to cease operation, they would make their own cloth, which would be at an advanced value, but in sufficient abundance nevertheless. It is evident, then, that if a man has the money, he can still obtain what

liquor he wants. And so the prohibitionists cannot stop here. They must go farther, and break up the private stills. How will they do this? Perhaps they will adopt the Vermont plan—give a common police the authority to search any one for whiskey whether suspected or not. and if any is found, his home may be entered. and its sacredness violated by further search for more. There is hardly need of any remark on this! "It caps the climax!" The despot of a thousand years ago could not have been guilty of a more brazen and audacious act of tyranny: and if such a vicious principle be once established, it will be the pretext and justification of any act of oppression and presumption. The country will be at the mercy of a number of narrow-mided and fanatical, if not depraved, rulers. No men of courage and self-respect will submit to such infringements on personal liberty, and the whole nation will be revolutionized.

We thus see the reason for upholding a principle, for if it is once violated, there is no saying what may be the result. To give up our personal rights in this instance, may ultimately cost us our freedom, and any one who knows how modern freedom has been won will hesitate to forge new chains even in the name of virtue.

Let us consider the main arguments that are usually brought up on the other side. They harp upon what a great good thing it would be to have no whiskey in the land. We admit this, but we see that the good will be more than counterbalanced by the ensueing evils.

They say they will not only make a prohibition government, but a purer and better one than we have now. What certainty have we of this? They must assure us well of our surroundings before they induce us to leave the frying pan. They condemn our existing parties, but are themselves condemned in turn by others. Fisk is said by his enemies to be a dishonorable man whose only good quality is his abstinence from liquor, and this, even, is a policy, not a virtue. Which side are we to believe? There is either one or the other of two things—either we are between two fires and must take our choice, or each party is grossly misrepresented by the other. In either case there is no ground for an argument in favor of prohibition.

Some go so far as to say that this is the cause of God and as

such should be supported by the church. If this is a church political faction, then there is need of nothing but a knowledge of history to condemn it at once; for it is a recorded fact through the experience of ages that whenever a government has been under the control of any religious denomination whatever, the result has been the corruption of the church itself, and the ruin of the country. And the reason is very evident; under a church government, a man's fitness for office is not based upon ability or popularity, or even the slender right of birth, but upon his apparent piety. Now, who on earth is to judge whether he is really pious or not? As a man's conscience is hidden from the world, the easiest thing in the world is to play the part of the hypocrite. Thus the probability is that most of the positions of power will be given to unscrupulous pretenders to the exclusion of honest able men. The purity of the church, as it is, is only insured by its poverty.

Now, is it the purport of the foregoing words that we should draw the sad conclusion that the greatest curse of our times must inevitably go on in its devastation of life and property? That it will never cease? That it ought not to be checked? Not by any means! It is the duty of Christians to put forth their utmost endeavor and fight boldly against this as all other sins in the world, but to be successful they must do so with Christian arms. This Holy War can no more be waged with the base implements of the world than a pack of savage wolves can be vanquished by a shower of hymn books. Truth, Righteousness and Virtue cannot descend from their exalted station "to throw mud in the gutter" with their adversaries without being polluted and dishonored. The Holy Discipline is a spiritual one and must contend with its like and equal the spiritual part of man, and when it once over comes this, the material flesh and blood, yielding with the instantaneousness of thought, becomes its abject slave.

Let the church not get impatient, but go on steadily in the work for which it was intended, and there shall be in the future as there has been in the past a slow but certain decrease in evil until our country shall become sincerely moral, not pervaded by religion of sudden and unnatural growth buoyed up by fanaticism, guided by hypocrites and supported by force. Instill a deep sense of morality into men's hearts, and

there will be no need of forced restriction; every one will be a binding force unto himself; there will be no need of prohibiting the supply of whiskey or any other injurious production for there will be no consumption.

THE TOWN OF ABBEVILLE.

A branch road of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad winds picturesquely through some eleven or twelve miles of Western South Carolina till it comes suddenly and abruptly to a close, where the road seems to run headlong into a huge hill.

At the terminus of this road which ends so abruptly is situated the town of Abbeville, which perhaps is one of the oldest towns in this State.

The first thing that would likely attract a stranger's attention as he steps on the depot platform is a magnificent grove of giant oaks, whose foilage in summer is so luxuriant that the shade is almost perfect, allowing the rays of the sun to peep through only in a few places.

Under the shade of these trees was held the first Secession meeting ever assembled in the South, and this fact alone makes it almost holy ground to those whose hearts and lives were given to the Lost Cause.

Approaching the town from the depot it at first presents a rather ragged appearance, showing here and there only the outlines of unpainted tenement houses; but when you rise to the summit of the hill upon which is the public square, before you are aware of it you are in front of the Episcopal church, whose steeple is o er one hundred feet high. This is the church in which Calhoun, McDuffie and other distinguished men once worshiped. The public square is about two hundred yards long and one hundred yards wide, surrounded almost entirely by brick walls.

Going into the square from the North, on your right is a solid row of buildings used for stores. On your left are a few business houses together with the County Court House and law range.

In former days this square was the common meeting point of people from the whole country, but lately the town has lost its former importance as a business centre, still retaining however a considerable amount of trade.

The only public building on the square is the court house, which is a two-story brick building with offices on the first floor and the court room on the second.

The principal hotel of the town is situated on the public square, and being a large three-story brick building it presents a rather imposing appearance.

If fine churches are an index to the religion of a town, Abbeville is very religious.

She is represented by five handsome churches, which cost at least fifty thousand dollars, and which are complete in all of their worldly appointments.

Main street runs through the entire length of the town, passing through the public square. At the north end of this street is situated the residence of James A. Norwood, deceased, a man who spared neither pains nor wealth to make his home and its surroundings attractive.

This residence is pointed out to strangers as the place where the last meeting of the Confederate States Cabinet was held, when Jefferson Davis was fleeing from Richmond.

So we see that Secession was born and died in Abbeville, the first Secession meeting and the last meeting of the Cabinet being held there.

About the time that Mr. Davis passed through the town the bullion of the Confederate Government was shipped to Abbeville and there transferred from the cars to large army wagons. It was about night-fall when they finished loading the bullion and guarded by a detachment of Confederate soldiers the huge wagons loaded with their precious burdens were driven through the town and started towards the Savannah river.

They had not gone far before the wagons were pillaged either by the Confederate escort or by some unknown persons, who it was, is not known, but it is certain that the Government was relieved of its treasure.

Though Abbeville has lost, to a limited extent, its importance as a business centre, yet there is a brighter and better day ahead for her, and the day is not far distant when the Abbeville of old will be eclipsed by the new town, which under the influence of new railroads and internal improvements of various kinds will gain her former position as a business centre.

W. A. L.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

D. M. McLEOD, - - - - - - Editor.

WFOFODR'S TRIBUTE TO TWO OF HER WORTHY SONS

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[This article was published in *The Spartan*, and was kindly sent to the JOURNAL by an Alumnus.]

The Alumni Association of Wofford College at one of their annual meetings asked that short sketches of J. A. Foster and C. P. Wofford be prepared for the association. It was thought better to have them printed so that the general public might have the privilege of reading them. While the *Southern Christian Advocate*. the organ of the College, was especially requested to publish these tributes, it was thought by the committee to be eminently proper that they should appear in *The Spartan*, in order that the many friends and relatives of these men might have the privilege of reading them.

CHARLES P. WOFFORD.

In glancing over the roll of the Alumni of Wofford College who have finished their work and closed their eyes in sleep, if one wished to select a name that was synonymous with duty, that name would be Charles Pinckney Wofford.

He was born in Spartanburg County, State of South Carolina, January 14, 1855, and died in the town of Spartanburg October 20, 1886, in the thirty-second year of his life. He took his diploma in 1873 at Wofford College and the record was that during his whole college course he had given his instructors no trouble, or anxiety. Such was his fixed purpose to do right that the watchful eye of a fond father was never alarmed, or ever uneasy as to Charlie's conduct, or companions. He started right and that is a great thing in the race of life.

After his graduation he taught near Rich Hill in this county and then at Laurinburg in this State and also at Sumter. He then entered the law school at Vanderbilt and took a two year's course, graduating with distinction and taking the Founder's Medal. He was admitted to the bar in this city in 1877 and practiced one year alone. In May, 1878, he and his class-mate, J. K. Jennings, formed a copartnership, which lasted until May, 1886, when by the death of Col. E. H. Bobo,

it became necessary for Capt. J. W Carlisle to have a partner and Mr. Wofford, being his son in-law, was associated with him and continued in that office until his death.

Mr. Wofford never held public office nor did he seem to have any inclination in that direction. In 1885 he was elected Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School and faithfully did he discharge the duties imposed on him by that office. This was a work of love. He had always been a Sunday School scholar and a most faithful one he was. A marked earnestness and desire to grasp and master the subject was manifest in his study of his Bible lessons. He prepared himself just as if he was getting a lesson for his college professor, or investigating a law case.

As a lawyer he had the confidence of his clients as well as the public. They never felt that Charlie Wofford was a trickster at the bar, or was working just for money. Young and old had confidence in his ability and integrity. They might have had doubts as to his judgment; never as to his intentions. He always felt sure that he was right before he would go ahead.

He was very particular in business affairs, even in the smallest things, and this habit came from the deep sense of justice that entered into the very foundation of his character.

With him life was an earnest problem and he had a constant feeling that he would be held responsible for the way he solved it. There was an apparent austerity about him, but those who knew him best found him genial in disposition, kind in act, charitable in deed, a little severe towards himself, but very lenient towards others.

Just in the prime of his young manhood he passed away, but he lived long enough to honor himself, his alma mater, and his instructors by moulding his conduct and character on the highest principles of virtue and integrity.

J. A. FOSTER.

JOSEPH ADOLPHUS FOSTER was born in Union County, S. C., on the 19th day of March, 1846. He was the son of Joseph and Minerva Foster; the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Union County, S. C.

In 1847 Joseph Foster, with his family, removed to the town of Spartanburg. Adolphus Foster received his early school

training at the St. John's Classical and Military School. under that well-known and successful trainer of boys William Irwin. It was at this school that the writer of this sketch, a country boy and a stranger to teachers and pupils, shrinking from the supposed superiority and advancement of "town boys," first met and knew the bright-faced, handsome, warm-hearted, intelligent and moral "little Dolph Foster." To the writer he opened his hand and heart and thus began a life of love and intimacy that held, without break or friction, until death severed the tie. During these school days his home life, too, was open to the writer, and there affectionate obedience and purity of life, made him all that devoted parents and affectionate sisters and brothers could desire.

He entered Wofford College in October, 1862. In March, 1864, he left his college classes and entered the Confederate army as a member of Morgan's celebrated command, was captured after a few weeks service, at Mount Sterling, and remained a prisoner of war at Rock Island, Illinois, for nine months. Soon after his exchange the war closed and he then promptly resumed his college course and graduated in June, 1867. Of his college life President Carlisle says: "Dolph Foster's college course is a phrase that brings up to the recollection of his surviving Professors nothing which they wish to forgi e or forget. He entered the Freshman class an untried and modest boy, and finished the Senior year a tried, modest man. There was nothing coarse or self-asserting in him. His manners and morals bore the impress given them by excellent parents and older sisters. His mind was clear and honest, and of course his college work was well done. It is not probable that any Professor ever rebuked him for violation of the written laws of the college or the unwritten laws of gentlemanly deportment. A college course like his, leaves few incidents to be recorded because of its quiet, consistent tone. That college is fortunate which has many such students on its roll."

His graduation speech was on the subject of "The stone that is needed in the wall will not be permitted to lie in the highway;" or as it was first written by him in his diary, "Prepare thyself for the wall and thou wilt not be left in the way." This was the ruling principle of his life; always ready to perform his full part in all the demands of his day.

After completing his college course he taught school for a year or two in Mississippi and Tennessee. In 1869 a promising offer induced him to go into commercial life. His success in this chosen work was eminently satisfactory to his friends. Although comparatively young in years, he was, at the time of his death, rapidly taking position as one of the leading and progressive men in all the enterprises of his town.

He was married to Miss Sallie G. Farrar, of Union County, S. C., in February, 1881. He died at his home in Spartanburg on the 15th of November, 1886. A short time previous to his death, with a brightness in his eye born of heaven, he said to the writer, "I can't live much longer, but it is all right." It seemed that he had very much to live for, but when the call came he was prepared to say and to feel that "it was all right." He was a member of the Spartanburg Presbyterian Church at the time of his death.

The world is better for the life of J. Adolphus Foster. His schoolmates, his brother soldiers his college chums, his pupils, his commercial associates, his friends and his family, all testify to the truth of this statement, and as he prepared himself "for the wall," so, we feel, he has heard the blessed word of the Divine Architect bidding him come up from "the highway" to "inherit the kingdom."

THINKING that a few notes from here might be interesting I send the following:

On Wednesday, Feb. 27, Vanderbilt University graduated one hundred and twenty M. D.'s, which are scattered from South Carolina to California, and even to Japan. Just after this came "The Second Annual Conference for College Y. M. C. A.'s for Middle and West Tennessee." The Conference opened Friday evening with an address by Dr. S. A. Steele, Pastor of McKendree; Mr. Ober did not arrive till late Saturday. Nine schools were represented by forty delegates, who were entertained in royal style by Vanderbilt. The reports were about average, except that from Webb's School, which was good. But Wofford was ahead of any of them. I was able to give some suggestions that I had received at Wofford. Wofford was ahead on everything, I mean it was last year, and I suppose it has advanced this year.

The "Intermediate" are past and the toll of "Monthlies" warns us that we are on the way to "final."

J. RUSH GOODLOE ['89].

ALUMNI NOTES.

GILES L. WILSON, class '88, has resigned his position as one of the teachers of the Greenwood High School, and has gone to New Orlearns to work in the employ of the Louisiana Land Loan Association. His enthusiasm and energy will bring him success in his new work.

J. E. ELLERBE, class '87, as has been before mentioned in the JOURNAL, is farming in Marion County. This year he is working on a large scale as he is running over thirty plows. Mr. Ellerbe is another example of what was referred to in the last JOURNAL.

A CATALOGUE of the Mullins Academy has been sent to the JOURNAL. Mr. M. H. Daniel is making a success of this school.

REV. H. E. PARTRIDGE is pastor of the First Methodist Church, Tallahassee, Fla. He has been selected by his Conference to represent them at the General Conference in May.

JAMES H. FELTS has been compelled to abandon his studies in Vanderbilt, his eyesight having failed.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

HENRY WRIGHT is a prosperous merchant and banker at Batesburg. His wife, a daughter of Captain Jack Bates, died last summer.

EDWARD HOWZE, who left College in 1874, is a successful farmer in Chester County. He married a daughter of the late Rev. John W. Kelly.

G. L. ANDERSON, after finishing the Sophomore year, married Miss Ida Holland, of Anderson County, and settled down to farming near Williamston. He is President of the Williamston Farmers' Alliance, and gives much time and attention to the raising of fine stock. The colts from his farm are usually among the best exhibited at the annual stock show held at Pendleton.

NOAH RICHARDSON, who remained at Wofford but a short time, has just completed his first course of lectures at the Charleston Medical College.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

C. W. STOLL, - - - - - Editor.

CONSOLIDATION FROM A DIFFERENT STANDPOINT.

"Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining."

From what has been said in the JOURNAL this year about our College Literary Societies, especially from an article in the last issue,—"Consolidated Meetings of the Societies,"—our Alumni and others would naturally infer that disintegration had set in, no good was being accomplished, and that ere long the furniture would be sold, the books divided out, and the halls given up to the owl and the bat. To disabuse the minds of the readers of the JOURNAL and friends of the College that such a state of affairs has not existed in the past and has no probability of being in the future, is the object of this piece.

Our brother Soph. has taken too pessimistic a view of the subject. He is beholding the sun, as it were, through a smoked glass. But as the gentleman was not at College before "consolidation," and of course has to base his argument solely on the hear say of those who either do not know a good thing when they see it, are too stubborn to admit it, or adhere to the belief that "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," I suppose he ought to be excused. It is not claimed, however, that we have all sunshine in Societies. Crosses and trials are encountered in every day life, and there is no running of the world's great engine without friction; the Societies are not exempt. Clouds arise, and the rage of the storm and the mutterings of deep-toned thunder are heard in the distance, a few heavy rain-drops fall and all is over. The sun comes out brighter than before, the grass is greener, the flowers are more fragrant, and the birds sing more sweetly. All this is but in accordance with nature, and may be, is best for our proper development.

But more directly to the point. The gentleman said:

"That from the founding of the Societies to the College year 1887–88, it was the custom to hold two sessions a week." He might have added, "*and therefore, they should continue thus invariably till the end of time.*" "My father hauled his cotton to Charleston in an ox cart, and so must I." It once required from six to twelve months to cross the Atlantic, now it is done in so many days. One man to-day does what it required ten to do fifty years ago. Time means aggression and progression. We live in an advanced age, *Sophie*, let us oil our machinery condense our steam, get out of the old ruts, and run on schedule time. The faculty of Wofford College just five years ago had recitations in the afternoon,—two sessions a day,—yet no one wishes to return to that custom, nor will it be said that the work done then was superior, or the standard higher than to-day. *Perhaps*, "The Alumni looked with disfavor on that change."[?]

"The Seniors instigated by one of the Professors brought about the change." Certainly the men who have been in College four years ought to have the Society at heart and have some idea what would be for its best interest. No one will question the motive of that Professor when it is known that he occupied the English chair at the time, was a graduate from one of the first Colleges of the South, and recognized among the foremost educators of the land, and above all a high-toned Christian gentleman. Who, more than he, had the interest of the boys at heart, and was he not more capable of judging what was for their advancement than they themselves? If he had thought for one moment that the change might prove injurious to his department, as a sensible man, no doubt he would have been the last one to advocate such a movement. There is not another College in the State that has two meetings of Societies a week, and yet South Carolina has literary men, orators, and statesmen of whom she may be justly proud. Among the leading Colleges in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee one session of the Societies is sufficient. Henry W. Grady, the ablest editor, the most eloquent orator, and perhaps, the greatest statesman the South has ever produced was a graduate of a College which had but one meeting a week. In the "Mother of States," the home of the Presidents, at Virginia University, the Harvard of the South, there is only one session a week. Surely, the trustees, facul-

ties, and students of these various institutions ought to have some conception of the importance that should be attached to the meetings of the Literary Societies, but no doubt they believe in having everything in proportion. When we had two meetings a good portion of the programme was necessarily repeated that now suffices for one. Please do not think that the writer considers non-consolidation a failure, for he remembers that the plan worked well, but he does believe that consolidation works equally well. In fact there has been great improvement in monthly orations, and the essays and debates on a whole are as good as before the change. There is less gas and more solid argument. The boys know the time is more limited, so they boil down and condense what they have to say and thus it is very much better.

It seems that my friend would make believe that we now have recitations on Saturday in consequence of consolidation, but this is not the case and there is no probability of it. "The Freshmen have peeped behind the scenes," but saw no recitations—*nulla causa pavoris.*

We now have the entire Saturday for study and recreation. No there is "no law compelling students to loaf down town Saturdays," neither do we wish Saturday for this purpose, but there is a divine command to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." When we had two meetings no matter how short the sessions were there was scarcely any studying done Friday night or Saturday morning, and the afternoon was the proper time for recreation, foot-ball, base-ball, and such like ; hence, the temptation was stronger then than now for studying on Sunday. When the Societies adjourn now it is usually bed-time and the boys, instead of going down town "to get oysters," retire.

"With a full roll of members essays and declamations are long, and when debate is reached many of those who are anxious to improve themselves in speaking and who are timid or poor speakers keep their seats for fear of boring an already tired Society." Let us see about this. The Societies convene at 7:30, essays and declamations begin at 8:15, and close not later than 9:15. Debates on an average last from an hour to an hour and a half and the majority of us can tell about all we know in that time. Thus it is seen that we reach "Miscellaneous Business" about 10 o'clock. Allowing thirty

minutes for that and the same for reports of committees and officers, the Societies are adjourned by 11 o'clock, having had a successful meeting and not having wasted any time. Talk about "boring the Society." It is a self-evident fact that the Societies are never bored by those "timid and poor speakers," they rather lend them their sympathy; but it is generally those men who make themselves cheap on the floor and whose gasometer seems always distended with a super-abundance of gas. The Calhoun Society boasts of the fact that she has not had a bore since she consolidated her meetings. Bored in deed, with a change of programme every thirty to sixty minutes and at liberty to walk about in the hall and go outside occasionally. Nonsense! These same gentlemen would be bored if the Societies had two sessions lasting but one hour each. If these same gentlemen would "*slight personal inconveniences*," cease grumbling and go to work as they promised to do, "for the best interest of the Societies." by taking part in all their proceedings, it would be exceedingly more beneficial to them and to the Societies also. The champion of the non-consolidation element vociferates on all occasions against consolidation. He seems to abound in precept, however, more than example. Recently, after having preached most eloquently in favor of two meetings, and painted in glowing terms how much better it would be, trampled his magnificent precept in the dust by leaving the hall for the night before the last echo of his invincible speech faded away on the ears of his hearers. This same champion headed a movement a few weeks ago to adjourn the Society to attend a musical concert at the opera house. The old adage, "Practice what you preach" is no less true for age This is the way some of the *Saturday morning* men work for the interest of the Society.

But brother Soph. would make the impression that our meetings are "prolonged till midnight and sometimes later." This has happened but once or twice and that in the case of "a deadlock" which was unavoidable. If it had occurred on Saturday morning, no doubt the greater portion of the day would have been consumed. These are exceptions and will not apply generally. Perhaps our "Alumni did look with disfavor on the change," but how many lost ten minutes of sleep cogitating on the subject? "Our memory still clings," with pleasure, "to the mouldering past." "The former days are better than these."

Hear a voice from one of the sincerest and most earnest men of *the class of* '89, one who took not a few College honors: "*One meeting is quite sufficient for all business. Personally, the change was a benefit to me by odds.*" There is now no hope of having Saturday morning sessions again. The Societies are doing good work, we are having lively and interesting debates that we would not be ashamed for any of our Alumni to hear. The Societies have not retrograded and there is nothing that would warrant a change. Take off those green eyed spectacles ye consolidationists and view the subject in its true light.

X.

REV. A. H. LESTER, who was a professor in this College during its early days, but who is now a member of the South Carolina Conference, spent several days in town a few weeks ago with his old friends and acquaintances. During his rounds of calls while in the city, he did not forget to drop in to see how we of the College were progressing. He was looking remarkably well, and seemed to be quite jovial for one somewhat advanced in the evening of life.

DR. CARLISLE was necessarily absent from College several days last month, being in Columbia in attendance upon the meeting of the State Bible Association, of which he is an official member. While there he delivered the annual address before the Association.

ELI PERKINS' lecture on the "Philosophy of Wit and Humor" in the Opera House on the evening of the 15th ult. was an occasion of rare enjoyment not only to the students for whose benefit he especially spoke, but also to the large crowd of Spartans who put in their appearance to have a hearty laugh. His lecture was full of good common sense wrapped up in witty, humorous expressions, which gave the audience something to laugh at during the entertainment and at the same time something to carry home to think about.

REV. J. WALTER DICKSON, of the class of '72, who is now filling the position of Presiding Elder of the Greenville District with great satisfaction, had only a few hours to spend in town the other day, but like a dutiful son could not leave the

city with a clear conscience without paying his respects to the old lady, his Benign Mother, and her little wards. So he dropped in at the hour of morning prayer and conducted that service for us.

PROF. DUPRE'S lecture in the Opera House on "Ancient and Modern Modes of Illumination," which was delivered in the interest of the City Y. M. C. A , was pronounced by all who attended to be one of the most instructive discourses they ever had the pleasure of hearing. It was fraught throughout with useful information and was made especially interesting by means of pictures representing the various modes of ignition and illumination prior to the time of the match.

WE were pleased to see the pleasant faces of Prof. Giles L. Wilson, of the class of '88, and Rev. J. Marion Rogers, of the class of '87, on the Campus the other day. They were looking natural and were in a fine humor, but judging from their steady looks and the absence of some of the peculiarities common to boys in college, one would think that they had begun to realize the stern realities of life.

MESSRS. T. G. HERBERT, JR., of the Senior, and A. H. Moss, of the Sophomore class, have been chosen by the young ladies of the Wightman Literary Society of the Columbia Female College to act as their Marshals at the approaching commencement of that College in June. These young gentlemen highly appreciate the compliment paid them by the fair young ladies of a sister College, and will take great pleasure in being of as much service as possible to them in their next commencement festivities.

MR. T. C. LUCAS, of the Freshman class, who was confined to his bed for several days with la grippe and erysipelas, has by the advice of his physician, gone to his home in Darlington to spend some time in recovering health. Mr. P. B. Wells, of the same class, who was confined to his room for some time, being "pedibus aeger" on account of too violent exercise on the foot-ball ground, has also gone to his home in Charleston to spend a few weeks in taking on the natural man. We wish them both a happy visit, a quick recovery and an early return to their places with the class of '93.

PROF. DUPRE was absent several days last week owing tc important business that required his presence in Charlestor at that time.

MR. M. M. LANDER, of the Senior class, represented the Delta Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity at the banquet given by the Lota Chapter of the same fraternity at the Mansion House in Greenville on the night of the 28th ult. Judging from Mr. L.'s account of the entertainment and its participators, he must have had a glorious time with his Furman friends and their acquaintances.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

J. WRIGHT NASH, - - - - Editor.

A FEW mornings ago Dr. Carlisle publicly praised the conduct of the students at large during the past scholastic year. This, coming from the source it did, meant something and was appreciated by the band of young men about whom it was spoken. So far as the writer is aware, with one exception, there has been no hazing, no fighting, no drinking; not even profanity where it would knowingly fall upon the ear of one to whom such is distasteful. Such things being banished from her campus, can a safer place than Wofford College be desired for the development of a young man?

THE Sophomores, as usual, are the banner class of College, but we have not yet heard from them concerning their spring exhibition. It is hoped that the public in general will have the pleasure (?) of hearing from '92's "brilliant men" in a "Soph. Ex." when the time comes.

TWO YEARS experience with ancient languages in the Senior class has clearly proved that this time can be much more appropriately utilized in another way. Until last year the Senior year of a man's course at Wofford was looked forward to as somewhat of a time of leisure, in which he might do much general reading and also any special work he thought desirable. As it now stands we have our full share of recitations per week, and are reduced almost to the level of a Freshman in the matter of daily work. The consequence is some

of us, restricted by the many outside duties devolving upon us, have scarcely time to keep up with the world and do any solid reading besides. The wisdom of putting these languages in the Senior year was doubted by some, even by the Professors of the two departments themselves, but it was thought advisable to pursue the courses further than heretofore, thereby making them more complete. It is probable that classes hereafter will have no Latin or Greek in the Senior year. Now, in order to bring this about the standard will not be lowered in the least, but the standard for admission into the Freshman class will be moved forward at least six months and the work will be intensified during the course to make up the other two.

EXCHANGES.

REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, Episcopal Bishop of Mississippi, has been chosen to deliver the Baccalaureate sermon at the South Carolina University next June.

THE odes of Horace have been set to music by Prof. Allen of Harvard University.

THE trustees of Johns-Hopkins University have declared that their under-graduates shall publish no college paper; for what reason we have not been able to learn.

THE Baptists of North Carolina have determined to establish a first-class Female University. Raleigh has been chosen for its location.

REV. DR. ABERNETHY has reinforced the endowment fund of Rutherford College to the amount of $50,000.

THERE are 333 colleges under religious control in this country, with 38,355 students in the college department. The number of secular and State institutions is only 55, with 10,824 students. The Methodists lead in the number of colleges, 61; Baptists and Roman Catholics, 47 each; Presbyterians, 40; Congregationalists, 26.

ONE of our exchanges gives the following examination as a test of a Senior's knowledge:

LATIN.—Repeat by heart two books of the odes of Horace and sing without text two others to music.

PSYCHOLOGY.—Name all the philosophers who ever lived, state in full what they taught and then write a text-book on *Natural Theology* differing entirely from anything you have ever seen.

MATHEMATICS.—Name all the stars in the heavens, tell who discovered them and when. Reproduce Ayer's last almanac and note how many errors it contains; then give the table of logarithms in full.

SCIENCE.—Give the specific gravity, hardness, color, odor, streak, crystalline system, cleavage and lustre of the first five hundred minerals ever made.

ENGLISH.—Give every modern word borrowed from other languages; then write a standard history of the English people.

GREEK.—Reproduce Plato's Apology and Crito and then write a Greek play containing not less than 3000 lines.

WE learn that there will soon be published at Clinton, S. C., a magazine known as the *Carolina School Journal*. Men have made successes of just such things at Clinton and we hope some of this stamp are at the head of the new enterprise.

THE *Davidson College Monthly* has adopted a good plan of publishing many short pieces by different men. While in some cases it is unavoidable, yet we do not believe it best to publish long articles in a college paper.

THE *University Carolinian* is improving in many respects. While its leading articles are novelettes, they are creditable and make enjoyable reading.

THE *College Rambler*, *Wake Forest Student*, *Randolph-Macon Monthly* and *Our Monthly* deserve notice, but we have not space to devote to any at length.

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

T. G. HERBERT, J. G. BAKER, - - - Editors.

SOME DANGERS TO OUR YOUNG MEN.

No age of the world can compare with this in which we live, both in its advantages and its dangers. Steam and electricity have crowded the rims of the world together. The old neighborhood has been abolished. We live in the world. China is in our back-yard and England is just across the street. We read at our breakfast tables what was done in the world the day before. Our minds are filled with the rush and whirl of rapidly passing events. Nothing is private—the world looks in at our windows. What is done in the privacy of the home is held up to the public gaze, and what is spoken in the ear is proclaimed upon the housetop. Crimes of every kind are published under flaming headlines and spread before the eyes of all. Two evils result from this state of things which are exceedingly baneful in their effects ; and these are the loss of that sense of individuality which is essential to a sense of duty and without which the highest manhood cannot be attained ; and it familiarizes the mind with evil and causes us to lose our loathing of it.

The heroic age of every nation is the age of its pioneers. In them a sense of individuality and of personal responsibility is fully developed, and the good results are shown in manly deeds which can spring alone from a noble character. Such characters do not grow in crowds nor feed on the ready-made opinions of other men. They must have room for development and time to grow by natural processes. Weaken a man's sense of individuality, let him feel that he is only one of a

mass, and you weaken him in all the essentials of manhood. Destroy the sense of personal responsibility and you make him an emptied house—however it may be swept and garnished by what is called culture—into which the horde of evil spirits enter and make him their instrument for the working of their diabolical designs. The very advantages of our civilization in multiplying the means of communication tend to the sinking of the individual in the mass and to the lessening in him of the sense of personal duty and responsibility.

The familiarity with crime by constant acquaintance with it through newspapers and books, is a great evil. The air which we breathe is frequently laden with the seeds of death which speed on invisible wing into lung and heart and system. The earth which brings forth our food produces likewise the poisonous weeds, and a thousand deaths may hide in the water with which we slake our thirst. The printing press to which we owe so much, which spreads the word of life throughout the world, which brings to us the choicest thoughts of the world's best thinkers, produces likewise the poison which may destroy. The evil-minded have not been slow to subsidize this mighty power and use it for nefarious ends. With what avidity this "printed poison" is devoured, one needs but to open his eyes to see. The poison may work slowly, but it works surely. Our people are growing fearfully familiar with all forms of evil in this way, and the public conscience is debauched.

To enjoy the advantages which we have it may be, and doubtless is, necessary to incur the risk of such dangers, but they will never be lessened or rendered less real by indifference to them. "Eternal vigilance" is the price not only of political liberty, but of personal, intellectual and moral liberty as well. Amidst our rejoicings in the possession of the great privileges which our times bring, it is wise to study our dangers also and to guard ourselves as far as we may against them.

The ease of intercommunication among all nations brings to us the resources of the world for the gratification of appetite and taste. This is not an evil of itself and within certain bounds; but there is danger that gratification of mere sensuous appetite may lesson our sense of personal dignity and make life appear as only a means of pleasure-getting and enjoyment.

Sense and appetite have their place in the divine economy of human development, and are good only in their place. They are the first teachers of the reason. By them this kingly power is to be tutored until it can assume the control and direction of the life; then they should be relegated to the place of subjects, and reason and conscience take authority. For these to have and to hold their rightful authority they must exercise the powers given them and not suffer usurpation by the servants, which is so often witnessed.

With the advancement of civilization comes refinement in all forms of luxury and self-indulgence. The products of all climes may be on our tables at trifling cost, and we may clothe ourselves in frabrics brought from every shore. It is not necessary to preach a monkish gospel of poverty or to affirm that there is virtue in poor fare and a badly dressed person in order to warn of the danger that lies here to the development of the noblest manhood. Why is it that the leaders among us are constantly coming up from the lower walks of life? Is there anything in poverty *per se* to develop the noble traits in men? No. Those who rise from obscurity do so in spite of the disadvantages they suffer; but they learn in poverty those lessons of self-command without which there can be no greatness of character or achievement. Were the rich to control themselves as reason and religion direct, and use their riches rather than abuse them, there is no reason why these good creatures of God should not minister to their advancement in all that is high and noble as well as to the gratification of sense. So completely have the deformities of the sensual been concealed under the refinements of the day that they pass for essentials of culture and demand recognition and deference in society, and even at the altars of the church.

Ambition, too, finds ample field among us—in our country especially where every office is open to him who may gain it. It is matter of rejoicing that the theory of our government is that we count merit not by lineage but by personal worth. We decry the aristocratic governments of the old world and point with pride to those among us who have risen from humble station to the highest positions in the State. But the path which these have trod is a dangerous one, and many who are heralded as great have purchased favor at a fearful sacrifice

of virtue and purity. It is not impossible for an American to be a statesman and a pure and good man; but it must be admitted that many who are prominent in political circles are not such as can be commended as examples in character and conduct. So thoroughly has our election machinery become permeated with fraud and villiany that a good man instinctively shrinks, when urged by his fellow-citizens, from offering himself for office.

Another danger to which our young men are exposed, especially at this time, is avarice. There is now no bar to the accumulation of wealth. Never has the world been so rich as it now is; and never has a country been so rich as ours is and is becoming. Our resources are almost limitless. Never before perhaps since the days which preceded the fall of the Roman Empire were such colossal fortunes accumulated in the hands of individual men. Never before has there been such a craze for wealth. The typical American is not a man with a brain, but a man with a purse. Wealth—great wealth—when it comes in perfectly legitimate ways, breeds dangers to character. But great wealth seldom comes in perfectly legitimate ways. The law of the land may sanction the methods, but civil statutes are not the standard of judgment if we would make character. Our commerce is honey-combed with fraud. Practices which are sanctioned on 'Change, which indeed constitute the larger part of the transactions in our business centers, are little less than criminal, and if they were done with other instruments than money would condemn their perpetrators to infamy. Yet a man must have money—so our young men think. Thirst for gold, which Dr. Talmage calls moral leprosy, is seizing our young men, and it is portentous of evil.

These are some of the evils which threatens us. They necessarily accompany our civilization. It is not necessary that they destroy us. They can be resisted and overcome. This article is already too long. At some other time the means of protecting ourselves against them may be pointed out.

FORT MOTTE.

One of the most fertile and productive sections of South Carolina is in the upper part of Orangeburg county, bordering on the Santee. Prior to and during the Revolution this sec-

tion, having many plantations highly cultivated and improved and yielding handsome returns to their aristocratic owners, was thickly studded with many elegant and magnificent mansions. On the famous Totness estate stands one of those interesting relics of by-gone years. The crumbling old mansion with its antiquated and mouldering furniture stored away in garret and cellar is an attractive place to the children of the immediate and surrounding neighborhoods.

There was one, no longer existing, which was the property of a widow lady, Mrs. Rebecca Motte. The six thousand-dollar mansion which she had erected was surrounded by spacious grounds attractively laid out and improved. With tender and womanly care she had guided the tendrils of the vine and the pliant stems of the rose; with cultivated taste and matronly grace she made her home the play-ground of sweet and alluring sunbeams. She resided here with her two younger daughters and Mrs. Brewton, the widow of her nephew.

But this peace within was at war with the strife without. It was not destined to exist much longer. The British armies, experiencing great success in the lower part of the State, enjoying the support and profiting by the counsel of numerous influential Tories, and elated by their decisive victory over Gates, had swept over the whole State. Inhabitants were driven to the swamps, slaves kidnapped and carried off, granaries burned and growing crops destroyed. Mrs. Motte suffered severely, but her home was still uninvaded.

When Greene came South and brought skill, pluck and perseverance; when Sumter, Marion, and others, made the British heart to tremble with fear, Cornwallis ordered a chain of forts to be built, describing a semi circle, from Charleston to Augusta. Forts Watson and Granby had been already constructed. Another was needed between these two. The strong Whig principles of Mrs. Motte, and the hatred the British held for her son-in-law, Major Thomas Pinckney, caused them to seize her property. Her family were driven to the house of the overseer.

Marion and Lee had captured, in the fall of 1781, Fort Watson. They now directed their attention to Fort Motte. The siege was begun, but the lack of artillery on the part of the Americans made it slow and unsatisfactory. Lord Rawdon,

anxious to save the Fort, crossed the Santee at Monk's Corner and hurried to its assistance. The camp-fires of Rawdon could be seen before the Americans informed Mrs. Motte that to burn her house was the only means of successfully ending the siege. She at once said: "Oh, burn it, burn it, General Marion! God forbid that I should bestow a single thought upon my little concerns when the independence of my country is at stake. If it were a palace, it should go." Her patriotism did not end here. Her brother, Mr. Brewton, a wealthy merchant of Charleston, had been presented by a sea captain in his employ with a few combustible arrows brought from the East Indies. Her brother's family were lost at sea and the arrows fell into her possession. Happily she removed them with her to her more humble abode. She now gave them to General Marion, saying: "Here, General, here is what will suit your purpose to a hair." The third arrow ignited the roof. They were fired from a rifle. Some accounts give her the credit of shooting the rifle. The Americans' only piece of artillery covered the roof of the house and the British, two hundred strong, under Colonel McPherson, surrendered the moment the house ignited.

Here accounts differ considerably. Ramsey states is his history of South Carolina, and it is corroborated in the Life of Marion by Horry and Weems, that "she, without a sigh, beheld the fiery billows prevailing over all its grandeur." Ramsey adds that she "displayed an eminent example of disinterested patriotism." Her grandson states that "the Americans rushed in, extinguished the fire and saved the house—an act of gratitude to the owner for her patriotic devotion."

The day ended by her giving a dinner to both parties, over which she presided with grace and dignity. General Horry says: "I observed, with great pleasure, that the same lady could one day act the Spartan, and the next the Parisian: thus uniting in herself the rare qualities of the heroine and the Christian."

There are two incidents recorded by her grandson which bear reproduction. First, during the Revolution, Tarleton stole her horses. When General Thomas Pinckney was Minister at the Court of St. James, the eccentric Mr. Church introduced him to Tarleton as "the son-in-law to Mrs. Motte, *whose horses you know you stole in Carolina.*"

Second, Mrs. Motte had given to the Church of St. James, Santee, a Bible and Prayer-Book with the name of the donor on their covers. They were carried to England by a British officer and soon after put up for sale in London. Another British officer, who was, during the war, befriended by Mrs. Motte, bought and sent them to her. A great-grand-son, now the celebrated and venerable minister of Grace Church in Charleston, has read lessons from that Bible "when officiating in St. James Church, fifty years after."

The memory of this patriotic lady can never fade. Very near the site of the old fort is the quiet little town of Fort Motte, on the South Carolina Railroad. But this will never be needed to perpetuate her memory. The history of the Revolution in South Carolina will never be complete without an account of this noble deed, and should the time ever come when history vanishes into oblivion this deed will live on in the traditions which cluster around every South Carolina hearthstone.

HENRY F. JENNINGS.

EARLY EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The early English settlers in Carolina brought with them the noble idea of giving their children an education, and amidst the many difficulties they provided in some way means to establish schools at a very early period. Of course these schools were very primary, but they were better than none at all. The pastor taught a small school wherever he was located, and thus it is found that religion and education, the noblest institutions of liberty, went hand-in-hand. The different denominations worked in this manner, and for a long time it was the only instruction given except that of the home.

The different communities soon saw that such schools were inefficient, and they began to devise plans by which they might better their condition. The poor were unable to employ tutors in their homes, and there were not a sufficient number taught by the pastors, so many wealthy planters left large sums for establishing and maintaining schools for the poor. As yet the government was inactive, although all the provincial governers, as individuals, encouraged and endeavored to build up the schools of the province.

The energy and zeal which the colonists displayed in up-

building the educational facilities of the province soon attracted the attention of the government to their work. and in 1710 an act was passed for the purpose of founding free public schools in and around Charleston. These schools were established chiefly for the benefit of the poor and the orphans of the several parishes.

At this juncture a serious difficulty arose. The poor looked upon these schools as pauper houses, and thinking that they were admitting themselves to be paupers and beggars, dependent upon some one else for their instruction, they withdrew their patronage from them. But, when a wealthy neighbor proffered to pay their bills at private schools or give them the privilege of receiving instruction at the hands of his private tutor, their pride was not taken into consideration, and they eagerly accepted the opportunity. Such was the state of affairs that a remedy was earnestly sought for. A wise plan was hit upon, and following out the thought, "Where your treasure is there will your heart be also," an act was passed levying a small tax for the support of the parish schools. Now, all having a small investment in the school, they naturally wished it to succeed; thus the law had its desired effect. This may be considered the beginning of the free school system of the State.

A very interesting feature was the deference paid to the classics, which, with mathematics, surveying and navigation, seemed to have occupied all their time. In these respects they were of much higher grade than at present, yet English received very little attention, and it is supposed that it was due to their ignorance of its great importance.

One of the early schools which resulted from a private gift was the Beresford Bounty School. This fund was presented by Richard Beresford, a native of England, who immigrated to this State with his parents. He attained some prominence in the State and being in sympathy with its progress, at his death, he left £6,500 to the parish of St. Thomas, to be expended for the instruction of the poor. Many others, whom it is needless to mention, followed this noble example, and thus nearly all the parishes, with little support from themselves, were able to have good schools in their midst.

This, however, was not the only way by which schools were started: but many societies were organized for raising funds

for the support of free schools. A very novel account is related of the origin of the Winyaw Indigo Society. At first it was organized for little more than to have social gatherings for men, where the planters might assemble for social benefit and for discussing among themselves the all-important question, "How to grow Indigo?" From annual dues, fines and assessments, the treasury was filled to overflowing and therefore was *burdensome*, so they saw that the *surplus* must be disposed of in some way, and it was decided to give it for the purpose of founding and maintaining a school for the poor. Many other societies were formed with the main object of establishing schools. As such, Mount Zion Society, Catholic Society, South Carolina Society, Beufort District Society, and many others of like nature might be mentioned. All of these accomplished much good in the districts where they were founded.

Mount Zion Society is one of great importance, and it has done much good for the State. This society, though founded during the Revolutionary war, worked with a surprising zeal and stood at its post until the enemies troops came within that vicinity. But as soon as the danger had passed they commenced work again. It is hard to estimate the good that this and the other societies accomplished. If nothing more, they were a means of putting before the people the cause of a popular education, No doubt their influence is felt to a great extent at the present time and, possibly, at places where the old societies do not now exist. The State in its earlier history has done noble work, and, at the present, soould take courage and make greater efforts to educate the masses than they are doing. The present efforts might have been well for that time, but times have changed, the State has advanced, civilization has progressed, and the educational facilities ought to be equal to the onward movement of the times.

This question comes up just here, Why were all these schools established for the benefit of the poor? The answer is that the wealthy planters were able to keep instructors in their families and when their sons were far enough advanced send them to England; thus they were not in need of the public schools.

The schools were conducted much after the English system, and it is possibly due to the large number of English teachers

at first, and also to the great number of young men who completed their education in England. This State ranked first in this respect. Hugh S. Legare says: "Before and just after the Revolution, many, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say, most, of our youth of opulent families were educated at English school and universities. There can be no doubt their attainments in polite literature were very far superior to those of their contemporaries at the North, and the standard of scholarship in Charleston was consequently much higher than in any other city on the continent."

Another class of schools was the academy. There were very many academies of high grade, and at these schools were educated many of the distinguished men of both South Carolina and Georgia. One of the most famous is that one conducted by Dr. Moses Waddell. Students from far and near received instruction at his hands, and such were his teachings and qualities that he was highly respected and liked by all. Such men as John C. Calhoun, W. H. Crawford, James L. Pettigrew, Hugh S. Legare and George McDuffie received instruction here.

This sketch covers the time previous to 1800, with the exception of the last mentioned school, which continued many years after. At this time there were no colleges in the State; there were some in name, but not in work. Probably there may be given a sketch of them at some future time.

This article is a condensation from the works of others and the writer acknowledges their help. What others have put in a lengthy form the writer has tried to condense, and for those who simply wish a superficial view of the subject this article is written. J. G. B.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

C. W. Stoll, - - - - - Editor.

The Prestons held a public debate in their hall on Friday evening, the 11th inst. The President being absent, Vice-President Shuler took the chair and announced the query: "Resolved, That the abolition of all tariff laws would put our government in a better condition than it is in at present," which being ably discussed by Messrs. Pitts, Crout and Bruce on the affirmative, and Goodgion, Jennings and Nash on the

negative, was decided in favor of the negative. The visiting friends showed their appreciation of the occasion, some by giving beautiful bouquets to each speaker, others by filling the hall with prolonged applause at the close of every speech.

DR. TIGERT, of Vanderbilt University, will preach the sermon before the graduating class of Wofford in June, and Dr. Rankin, pastor of the First Methodist church of Asheville, N. C., will preach the sermon before the Y. M. C. A.; Col. Leroy F. Yeomans, of Columbia, will deliver the address before the Literary Societies, while Dr. H. Baer, of the class of '58, will address the Alumni Association. Every Alumnus, former student and all the friends of the College ought to come to the Commencement to hear what these big men will have to say. You will hear something good.

THE Sophomores are preparing for a grand exhibition on the evening of the 9th of May. Messrs. Harmon, Wright, Cocke, Daniel, D. W., Fair and Riley have been chosen to do the speaking, while the Marshal staff will consist of A. H. Moss as chief, T. G. McLeod, Law, Reynolds, C. C. Herbert, Willis and Covington. These young men belong to a brave and brainy band of boys, and will be sure to exhibit something rich, rare and racy, so let everybody turn out and enjoy the occasion.

MESSRS. C. H. CLYDE, M. O. Ligon and A. Q. Rice spent several days last week in Orangeburg, representing Wofford in the Annual Convention of the State Y. M. C. A. They returned delighted with their trip and carried away with the progress of the Association in every part of the State as shown by the reports of the various delegates.

THE College community had a rare treat one afternoon a few weeks ago in the shape of a phonographic entertainment, which was given in the Chapel by a travelling agent for the Phonograph Company. The instrument did not come up to public expectation in the distinctness of the sounds of its reproduction, but nevertheless was a remarkable curiosity whose working the boys were glad to see and have explained.

THE two Literary Societies are greatly indebted to Miss

Emma Shealey, of Glendale, for the beautiful lambrequins which she presented to them a few weeks ago for their Presidents' and Secretaries' stands. The work is tastily finished and is an elegant ornamentation to the Halls.

DR. COKE SMITH has been putting in some good work for the City Y. M. C. A. during the past month. His lecture in the Opera House on "Work and Workers" needs no commentary other than it was characteristic of him, while his sermon in the Presbyterian church the night of the anniversary of the Association was very practical and will no doubt show its fruits in the future.

MR. L. A. COULTER visited Wofford a few days ago for the last time as State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of South Carolina. Our Association regrets to see Mr. Coulter leave the work in this State, but since he must go, we hope that abundant success will attend his efforts in North Carolina. South Carolina calls for a man to take the place of Mr. Coulter. Who will respond to the call? The position is one of grave responsibility. May He who is the Central Figure of the Young Men's Christian Association send South Carolina the *right* man for this place.

PROFESSOR SMITH, of Davidson College, being in town a few days during the first part of the month in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. at his College, by invitation gave us a fine talk in the Chapel on the "Importance of Having a High Ideal in Life." His thought was good, while his delivery and language were characteristic of the pure Southern orator.

REV. J. W. TARBOURX, of the class of '77, was in the city again on the first Sunday, and by special request preached an able sermon in the Methodist church on Missionary work. He also came over to the College the following Monday morning and gave us a splendid talk on the language and education of the Brazilians, among whom he has been laboring for several years. He will soon leave South Carolina for his foreign home.

AT their last election the Societies chose the following officers: Preston—C. H. Clyde, President; R. L. Shuler, Vice-

President; W. C. Pickens, First Corrector; T. G. Herbert, Jr., Second Corrector; W. A. Lyon, Secretary; W. W. Bruce, Treasurer; H. F. Jenning, Corresponding Secretary; N. D. Lesesne, Librarian; First Censor, E. L. Asbill; Second Censor, W. A. Dagnall; Monitors, B. W. Crouch and S. Clyde. Calhoun—President, R. E. Ware; Vice-President and Second Critic, D. M. McLeod; First and Third Critic, J. G. Baker; Secretary, C. P. Hammond; Treasurer, G. F. Clarkson; Corresponding Secretary, J. K Ray; Librarian, H. J. Cauthen; Censor Morum, E. M. Bearden; Monitor, W. B. Wharton.

Dr. Carlisle sometimes advises us to write poetry, but always with the understanding that it is to be committed to the flames as soon as composed and read, before any one else sees it. As the following is not of the sentimental sort we will lay aside the Dr.'s law and show what even a Freshman can do at verse making:

EULOGY ON CLASS OF '93.

Dedicated to the Fresh of '89-'90.

(1) The noble class of nine-three
Will be among the best,
For they're putting forth an effort
To supersede the rest.

(2) There are Stephens, Rice and Haynes,
A dandy trio to behold;
And Mobley, McLeod and Rankin
Will work wonders to be told.

(3) Calhoun, Shuler and Allen R.
Are foremost of the class;
And Baker, Smith and Ellerbe
Are not among the last.

(4) There are Kirdland, Stokes and Crouch
Who stand a first-rate hand.
Now next to these we'll mention
Wells, Muckenfuss and Kahn.

(5) Of Leonard, Clyde and Copeland
There's little to be said;
But Ackerman, Pitts and Rembert
Each have a "*brainy*" head.

(6) There's Little who came from Furman
To head the Foot Ball team,
"I study Math. and Latin,
But Physics I don't esteem."

(7) Morgan, Bledsoe and Johnston,
Whether present always or not,
Are just as able mentally
As Bethea, Sojourner or Sprott.

(8) Lanham H. and Lanham N.
Are Texas cowboys 'tis true,
But they are working splendidly
And mean to "get there" too.

APOLOGY.

(9) Now, gentlemen, please excuse me
For using your names herein;
As I hear no objection
I'll sign my name as "Ben."

CONSOLIDATED MEETING OF THE SOCIETIES.

The writer of the article in the February JOURNAL certainly did not think it was pessimistic to state certain facts concerning the Literary Societies of this College. Not being here when two sessions of the Societies were held, he was of course dependent upon the testimony of others for the knowledge he obtained. This information was obtained from some of our distinguished Alumni, some of whom are now actively engaged in College work, and certainly should be familiar with what pertains to the best interest of the Societies and the students at large. Other information from those of the students who have been in College and worked under both consolidation and two sessions, principally the members of the Senior class, eight out of eleven of whom favor two sessions. These eight have given it as their honest opinion that the Societies have retrograded during their College course. The other three do not claim that the Societies are any better off as Literary Societies, but simply that they are just as good. Probably monthly orations in the Calhoun Society are better.

And even this cannot be sustained. As before mentioned it was not claimed at all that the Societies had gone to the

dogs, but simply that consolidation as a means of benefitting the Societies (and certainly the distinguished gentleman who filled the English chair at that time would have advocated nothing but what he honestly considered for the benefit and betterment of the Societies,) had failed, and besides failing to benefit them, had operated detrimental to their best interest. Believing this to be the case and having good reasons for so believing, a few of the facts of the case were brought forward in order to bring the matter more to the attention of the Societies. These facts, it is not considered, have been confuted but rather evaded by ridicule. Facts are stubborn things, and just as a frail bark prefers a circuitous route over a smooth sea to breasting a few billows in a direct and short journey, just so this late convert and disciple of Eli Perkins strenuously avoids the facts of the case, and, by launching into a sea of ridicule endeavors "to laugh the question out of court." But it refuses to be laughed out and, like Banco's ghost, it will yet turn up and interrupt your peaceful Saturday morning nap, about which you are so much concerned, most worthy Senior. Ridicule may appeal to ignorant and flippant minds and may cause some weak-kneed brother to waver and relinquish his honest convictions, but there are men in Wofford College whom it cannot effect. Men who see things neither through a magnifying lens nor a smoked glass, but simply with the naked eye, and see them as they are. Men who are not contented after a four years stay in College to leave the Societies no better, if no worse off than they found them. For be it remembered, most worthy Senior, (for such we consider you,) you did not claim that the Societies had made any material progress except possibly monthly orations had improved. "Essays and debates are on a whole as good as before the change. There is less gas and more solid argument." Think you who have had any experience in such matters of the average student condensing a speech to *argument* and *facts*. Many of us will remember to have heard Dr. Carlisle remark that every fellow had a superfluous amount of gas, and that Society halls were about the best place to let it off; better there than to inflict it on the public later in life, or something to this effect. This gas must have an exit, and since it cannot escape in the Societies it seems that the exit must be made through the pages of the WOFFORD COLLEGE JOURNAL.

Besides we should advance the Societies if we wish them to be of any material benefit to us Water, when in a running stream, refreshes and invigorates all with which it comes in contact. Turn aside the same stream into a pond or resorvoir and stop the flow, and what was once a life-giving fluid becomes a stagnant disease dealing mass. Just so if we do not advance the Societies, keep them in motion, they will cease to benefit us, and become stagnant and useless. Yet it seems that one is to be found, and that too within the walls of a College in this age of material and intellectual progress, who is contented to leave affairs just as he found them ; no better off for his having been connected with them—contented with long and not unfrequently boisterous sessions, with adjournments *sine die,* with hurried debates and hurried business. The tempest that arises and which seems likely to brew into a continual storm are but "dew drops" to him. Well, indeed, may such an one withhold his name and simply make his X mark.

Now for the consideration of a few statements. "The leading Colleges of North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee have only one session of their Societies. The University of Virginia has only one session of its Societies." We are not discussing affairs in other institutions, but as in Wofford College. There is a difference between a College and University, between Colleges themselves. In most institutions membership in Societies is optional ; here it is compulsory, and the Societies are really a part of the College course. Wofford College has for a long time boasted of her superiority in the efficient work and training of the Literary Societies. This claim has been recognized, and wherever the College is mentioned, particular mention is made of the Societies. "Henry W. Grady, the ablest editor, most eloquent orator, etc., was a member of a Society which held only one session." Of course his greatness was a result of this! what an argument for a worthy Senior! How puerile! George Washington, the father of his country, and Benjamin Franklin, the profound philosopher and founder of American debating societies, and numerous others, whose worthy examples we have been exhorted from our childhood to emulate, never enjoyed the benefits of either a College course or a College Literary Society. Then, *perhaps,* the four years we spend here at expense

of time, convenience and money, are wasted, or at least we would be just as well off without it.

"The Calhoun Society boasts that she has not had a bore since consolidating her meetings." From whence comes this wonderful piece of intelligence? Does the Society make this boast or a few individuals? This statement must be denied. And for proof that such is not the case reference is made to the members of this Society and what a majority of them think about it. Unfortunately that often repeated deadlock was not the only time the Calhoun Society has had a bore, and many other times would have remained in session until twelve or one o'clock, had not business that should have received careful attention been hurried through or carried over. The same, the writer has been informed, is the case with the Preston Society. Certainly if it was either possible or beneficial to follow the pretty little model which X has laid down, and which doubtless he will donate to the Societies as a precious memento of services, or, which would be more appropriate, as a new and important discovery, one session would be sufficient. But such is not the case, as any one who has attended two meetings of the Societies since October last must or ought to know. It must be remembered that the Societies are larger this year than usual, each having fifty or more members. Now they convene at 8:30 o'clock. Essays are usually finished at about 9·30. The debate, if it is worthy of the name, should last at least two hours. The reports of officers and committees, with the discussion that naturally arise under these, and the discussion of points of order, which indeed are often the most instructive part of the exercises, consume about an hour's time. Add to this one-half hour for miscellaneous business. Members do not care to remain in Society for such a length of time, and as a result of this the exercises are usually hurried through and fail to benefit the members as they otherwise would if sufficient time were given without being "bored." The sum total of the whole question is this: The time, under the present system, is not sufficient for the faithful performance of Society duties. We, who favor a change, recognize the fact that the Societies are not now what they have once been and we believe that consolidation is responsible for it.

T. G. McLeod.

FITTING SCHOOL DOTS.

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MESSRS. ROY G. CODDING, of Nebraska, Chas. S. Helmick, of Kansas, and John E. Joyerquist, of Minnesotta, three of seven young men who are preparing for missionary work in Soudan, visited our Y. M. C. A. a few days ago and addressed the school in the Legare Hall. They seemed earnest Christian men, and in the short while they were with us thier influence for good was felt.

MR. L. A. COULTER, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., visited our Association on March 24th.

SOME time ago our Y. M. C. A. started a subscription among the boys for the purpose of fitting up a small gymnasium. Some work was done on the small house just behind Greg Hall, but the boys failed to take enough interest to continue, so the work had to stop. The subscriptions were returned and nothing more will be done this year at least. Perhaps the boys next year may view the advantages of a gymnasium more favorably.

THE Legare and Sims Societies elected the following officers for the last term of this year: Legare—President. W. T. Duncan; Vice-President, O. M. Pegues; Secretary, A. V. Harbin; Treasurer, J. D. Major; Critic, A. O. Mims; Librarian, O. Brabham; Chaplain, J. D. Major. Sims—President, Paul Riley; Vice-President, W. P. Baskins; Secretary, G. S. Hemingway; Critic, A. E. Stokes; Librarian, B. S. Shelton; Treasurer, J. C. Bourne.

THE match game of ball between the College and Fitting School resulted in a victory for the Fitting School. The score stood 18 to 11.

THE recent game of ball between our boys and the town resulted in a score of 31 to 11 in our favor.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

D. M. McLeod, - - - - - - Editor.

ALMOST AN ALUMNUS.

What the feelings of an Alumnus are for his Alma Mater is one of the unknown questions which are naturally suggested to a Senior. To be almost, but not quite, begets a peculiar feeling. Of course he expects to be very loyal to the institution, and also intends to do much for it in a financial way—when he gets rich. He expects to see matters more in the light which professors view them, and also expects to be able to tell them how to run the College in order to save it from utter ruin. Of course an almost Alumnus expects to be one. The idea of flunking never enters his head. And he expects to be a good one; in fact an ideal Alumnus. But there occurs to his quizzing mind this question, "What is an Alumnus?" Is he a man who occasionally comes to commencement and seems to enjoy himself looking around at the College and the Society halls? Is he a man with his name in the catalogue who occasionally drops into a Society meeting and tells the boys what wonderful opportunities they are enjoying, and then regales them for fifteen minutes with a description of how he abused them? Is he a man who looks watery in the eyes when he hears an appeal made for the "Old College," and pulls out with gusto five dollars and "flings" in for the endowment? Is he a man who praises the progress of the students and specially commends the publishing of a Journal, and when asked to subscribe says: "Can't. Take two papers already?" What is an Alumnus anyhow? This is what a Senior must solve, and in this like other things he needs light. Suppose he establish for his standard a man who has a diploma and deserves it; who has a deep and kindly interest in his College; who will aid as best he is able all the enterprises of the students; who will strive not to let the College record fall in his hands; then he may go ahead with hope for himself and for his College. But if he is to go away and lose all interest in his College and its welfare were it not better that he had not come? To be almost an Alumnus suggests a good many thoughts along this line. It is hard to tell what one will be,

and sometimes hard to tell what one ought to be, if the standard be taken from certain observation. There is a good deal of encouragement to some in viewing a part of the history of Alumni, but again it is of doubtful nature. At the end of a soliloquy on the subject "Almost an Alumnus" the same query returns, "What is an Alumnus?" A. A. A.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'89—W. P. Few, principal of the graded school at Darlington, S. C., has been quite sick.

'89—E. D. Mouzon is now stationed at Austin, Texas. Mr. Mouzon returned from Texas last fall but decided to join the Texas Conference and returned to that State.

C. H. Carlisle, who is well known to the Alumni, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Trade of this city.

'88—J. J. Gentry is studying law at the University of Virginia.

'74—Dr. W. C. Gilliam has a lucrative medical practice in New York City.

UNRER-GRADUATES.

'88—E. M. Averill has been appointed train master of the George Central R. R. system with headquarters at Macon, Ga.

Married, in the Presbyterian church in Wilson, N. C., on Thursday, December 5, 1889, by Rev. R. P. Pell, Dr. B. B. Breeden, of Bennettsville, S. C., and Miss Ida A. King, of Wilson, N. C., daughter of Dr. R. W. King.—*Marlboro Democrat.*

Married, in this town on Tuesday morning, December 4, 1889, at the residence of Mr. L. J. Breeden, by Rev. Wm. K. Breeden, Mr. John L. Breeden, of Bennettsville, S. C., and Miss Ellie Leland, of Baltimore. The happy couple have the congratulations of friends.—*Marlboro Democrat.*

'76—James H. Spann, M. D., is a flourishing physician on Fifth Avenue, New York. He has been physician and surgeon of the St. John's Riverside Hospital, and also physician of the New York Dispensary.

'92—D. A. Phillips was married to Miss Julia Jones, of Charleston, on the evening of April 10th.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

J. Wright Nash, - - - - Editor.

Just how far a writer or speaker may safely go in the matter of reproducing the thoughts and words of others in an effort of his own is indeed a delicate question. It is true the greater part of an educated man's knowledge is obtained by reading the works of others and absorbing their thoughts, but when he sits down to write an article to which he expects to sign his own name and at the same time omit quotation marks, if he has a proper sense of honor about him his own convictions, put up in his own language, will be written, and nothing more. In writing something to be published one may quote as much as he chooses, but must never forget his marks. In writing that which is expected to be read or spoken to others not only the marks should be there, but the authority should be given also. The man who neglects this is guilty of nothing less than plagiarism, and one who purloins the writings of another commits as much a theft as the bank official who appropriates to his own use money intrusted to his care. In these days, when all intelligent men read, it is very hard to plagiarize and not be detected, but in some cases such impositions are committed. Such has lately been the case within our own observation, but, as there is a very effective way of putting a stop to it, very palpable cases will not again be tolerated. We have seen circulars issued by regularly organized business houses offering to write essays, speeches and newspaper articles on popular questions of the day for the sum of five dollars. Now this is a strong temptation to some men in contesting for College honors either by debate or essay, but a medal won in this way will hang on the breast of the winner as the brand of the convict on his brow—a perpetual reminder of past dishonesty.

Parallel with this and closely allied to it is the shameful practice of cheating in the examination room. This is not only degrading within itself, but the man who practices it takes a base advantage of his classmates. One case of this has caused a much regretted disturbance in the University of Georgia. While the record of Wofford's students in this respect has been a comparatively good one, there have been cases in each of the three lower classes which will not bear repetition. Each class has its individual organization, and it lies within the power of these bodies to impeach any of their number for such an offence. Being found guilty in a case like this means expulsion from College with life-long disgrace and regret. If some men now in College knew how near they have come to falling into this pit they would fall on their knees and, in rendering thanks for deliverance, vow to keep clear their record henceforth. It is not our desire to be harsh toward any one, and what we have written is intended only for the guilty. So if we have hit any one and he thinks we are too hard on him just let him come to us and we will talk the matter over privately.

ONCE or twice each year the Literary Societies throw open their doors and give a public entertainment, inviting their friends to come up and see what they are doing. The interest our friends take in us and our affairs is evinced by the way they turn out at such gatherings. We have some staunch friends who are always there and always ready to help us on in any way possible. We appreciate this, but the party who should take most interest in these matters, the crowd who discourse most eloquently in the class-room upon what we should do, and then promise faithfully to help us to the utmost of their ability, were most conspicuous for their absence at the recent public debate in the Preston Hall. In other words, *not a one of the Faculty was there.* It is simply our wish to call attention to the fact that the students do not like to be treated in any such a way.

WE call attention to the article in this issue on Consolidation by Mr. McLeod. He adheres closely to facts for his argument, and does not in a single instance fly the track on false statements with which to bamboozle the public. As is

clearly shown the article is written in answer to one which appeared in the March number by "X." We think it due every one concerned to state that "X" himself is ashamed of his own article, for he bound the editor by a solemn oath never under any circumstances to reveal who wrote it. This is sufficient proof that he knew his argument had not the foundation he tried to assume for it.

In order to make our Alumni Department the more interesting we earnestly ask every reader who knows anything about any former Wofford man (as to where he is and what he is doing) to please write us on a postal card and we will take pleasure in publishing it. Sit down now and see if you cannot think of some man whom others would like to know about. If you are not able to furnish a postal come up to Commencement and we will refund your copper.

EXCHANGES.

There comes to our table this month a new publication purporting to champion a new cause. The *Educational Journal of South Carolina* has for its object "The filling up of the gaps not covered by other school journals of the State, and the presentation of the educational interests of the State as a whole." This is indeed a laudable enterprise and we sincerely hope it may succeed. It is published by the Presbyterian College of South Carolina at Clinton. We had hoped that those men would publish something strictly in their own interests. The first number is a good one, but almost the whole of it is devoted to the Clinton institution and Clinton locals. If it proposes to be a State affair it must look beyond its present borders and omit the town locals. Subscription 50 cents per year.

The *Arkansas College Magazine* is another infant College representative. Only two numbers have been issued, but these show it to be far ahead of many much older publications. It is printed on good paper, with clear type and presents an attractive appearance. Suffice it to say its inward qualities correspond.

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

T. G. HERBERT, J. G. BAKER, - - - Editors.

THE SOUTH AS A FIELD OF LITERATURE.

The grand achievements of the Southern farmer are recognized wherever the cotton fabric is worn, or wherever the quiet pipe solaces the troubled mind. The unexampled bravery of the Southern soldiers has won the admiration of the world. The nobility and undying devotion of the women of the South, as beautiful and lovely as they were devoted and noble, have even surpassed that of the women of Carthage who plucked their flowing locks and wove them into bow-strings for the defence of their country. Her orators and statesmen have won renown such that ancient Greece and Rome would not have blushed to own. But her pauperism in literature has been equally distinctive as her renown in other respects.

A few reasons may be briefly cited as being probably the cause of this. First, while under the yoke of England she failed to provide for the education of the American colonies. After the Revolution a few universities were established, but this provided only for the few, while the masses were not only uneducated but even without the first rudiments of an education.

Secondly, The South had no large cities and was wholly without public libraries. It is well known that our large cities are the centers of culture and literary productions. Let a Mr. Cable go to Boston and write a book and at once it has a wide circulation, whereas, if it had been published in New Orleans, it would have scarcely been known outside the State. This is, and has been the case in other countries. In

the days of Rome a man never became famous as an author except he went to Rome.

Thirdly, The infancy of the country, the meagerness of facilities for publication, the demoralization, poverty, and ruin of frequent wars, and the climate being pre-eminently adapted for it any way, forced our people to agricultural pursuits. More especially was this fact noticeable at the close of the late war. Emancipation and devastation reigned throughout the land. "Our young men were driven from the colleges to the corn-fields, our old men were taxed with a burden that belonged not to their years."

Fourthly, Our own Southern authors did not receive the encouragement at home that they should. The works of Gilmore Simms were crowded out of our libraries by those of Washington Irving. Those of Paul Hayne, the sweet singer, and Henry Timrod, our greatest lyric poet, are denied a place, while Lowell, Whittier, and Longfellow appear in gilt backs on our shelves. Be this said to our shame!

But the tide is turning. As our few literary productions wax in age they increase in interest and value. Frequent attention is being called to our Southern authors and writers. The editors of the leading Northern magazines now announce with pride, "that the next issue will contain a fresh Southern story."

Let us take a cursory glance at some of the writers who are delighting thousands of our readers. George W. Cable was the first Southern writer who won a national reputation after the war. His sketches of Creole life in Louisiana have attracted much attention and are largely read. Two other New Orleans writers, Miss Grace King and Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, since the past three years contribute regularly to Harper's Magazine and the New Princeton Review, respectively, which means a national reputation. Georgia, famous for great men and prodigies, furnishes quite a group of story-tellers. Chief among whom are Richard Malcom Johnston, Joel Chandler Harris, and Harry Stillwell Edwards. Whoever reads Dukesborough Tales, or Georgia Scenes, will remember with delight some of these writers. The Old Dominion furnishes by far the largest group of the newer story-writers. Thomas Nelson Page's stories of life in Old Virginia are read with delight around every fireside. Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler is our

American Ouida; Miss Frances Courtenay Baylor, Miss M. G. McClelland, and Miss Julia Magruder have published volumes portraying certain phases of Southern life, and also contribute regularly to the metropolitan magazines. Mr. A. C. Gordon is the latest aspirant to literary fame. He has written lately some able and characteristic sketches for the Century. Tennessee and Kentucky each furnish a story-teller of national fame. Charles Egbert Craddock's stories of Tennessee mountain life are remembered with pleasure by all readers of the Atlantic Monthly. Several sketches of rare charm and bluegrass freshness of Kentucky life, by James Lane Allen, have appeared in the Harper and Century magazines. These are some of our *post bellum* writers, but a few other authors of *ante-bellum* days would not be forgotten, namely, Gayarre, Tucker, Kennedy, and John Esten Cooke. Special attention is called to the latter, who wrote several charming romances of colonial life in his native State. Virginia. His best books were published after the war. The principal ones were, Surrey of Eagle's Nest, Mohun, Hilt to Hilt, Hammer and Anvil; all of which contain vivid pictures and thrilling stories of those "times which tried men's souls." Within the last year fresh interest has been awakened in his works and new editions of Surrey of Eagle's Nest and Mohun have been issued.

May we not hope soon for a brighter day in Southern literature? "'Twas here the battles were fought; 'twas here the experiment of slavery was tried; 'twas here our women and children underwent peculiar trial and suffering; 'twas here the Ku Klux Klan arose, and here the two races live." Is it a groundless prediction then that it is the South to which the future American author must turn? Are there not many choice flowers blooming untouched, fresh in their prestine beauty, waiting to be plucked by the hand of a Southern Walter Scott? "Our mountains, our valleys, our landscapes, our meadows, our woods, the worthy deeds of our heroes, the traditionary history of the aborigines, the beauty of our women, are subjects for the fancy and feeling of the poets." Already the short poems of Clinton Scollard, and Robert Burns Wilson, and others, are much admired.

The progress of the South, financially, educationally, and religiously, during the past decade, is without precedent. It

is to the South too that the capitalists and manufacturers are looking for future investments. There is no land that can compare with this dear land of ours. Let our own people encourage and foster Southern authorship and the South will not long be behind in the field of literature Many young men and women are graduating from our colleges in "Dixie" every year. To each of them let apply the words of the poetess to the young men of her native State ;

"You are entering from her colleges the battle-field of life,
And her fostering care has armed you right nobly for the strife ;
Walk onward then to glory, seek literary fame,
And with the pen of history write Carolina's name."

R. E. WARE.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

The manner of executing criminals has, like nearly everything else, changed very much with the times. Various, therefore, have been the modes of execution, burning, beheading by means of the ax, the sword, the gibbet, the guillotine and now our horrible plan of hanging, which subjects the criminal to terrible suffering and leaves his body in such a condition that it is enough to repent any one for having looked upon it. It is well for the sheriff and his deputies that they are allowed to place a mask upon the criminal that their eyes may be prevented from seeing the sufferer's face.

If the extent of a criminal's punishment is death, then his life should be extinguished by such means as would cause him the least pain and would leave his body in the most natural condition. We are told by good authorities that this can be done by electricity. Mr. Harold P. Brown, New York expert on electrical execution, in a recent number of the North American Review, gives the plan of execution with electricity. He says, "That the hands and feet of the criminal are saturated with a potash solution, which rapidly overcomes the skin's resistance ; he is then strapped in a chair ; certain instruments indicate that the apparatus is in perfect order ; the electricity is turned on ; respiration and heart-action cease instantly and life is destroyed before nerve-sensation can reach the brain ; the muscles are stiffened but relax in five seconds. There is no struggle, no sound, no pain."

This is execution by electricity, and if it be true that we can satisfy the law and at the same time cause the criminal no pain whatever, how much more humane it would be to use such means than to go on with our present barbarous system. Mr. Brown goes on to show why such means are not adopted. He holds that if the public mind becomes acquainted with the deadly nature of electricity, it will force the legislature to banish it from the streets and public buildings. But we cannot see why this would be; for if the accidents that occur so often in the larger cities be not enough to convince the public mind of its deadly power, then neither will it be convinced by our adopting electricity as a means for executing criminals. But granted that the public become fully cognizant of its destructive nature, electricity has taken such an important place in our civilization that it would indeed be a great dissatisfaction on the part of the public to force the legislature to prohibit its use in the streets and public buildings. Now while it is being used for such valuable purposes, why not use it for the execution of criminals, if it is so much better than our present system?

W. C. KIRKLAND.

ORIGIN OF PRESTON LITERARY SOCIETY.

Being persuaded that competitive Societies in a College would accomplish much more good than the monopoly of one, A. J. Stokes, of the Senior class, conceived the idea of forming another literary society in Wofford College. After consulting with some of the older students and some of the new who had just entered College, he called a meeting of those whom he had consulted in October, 1828. He was called to the chair and stated the object of the meeting, earnestly advocating the organizing of a new literary society. As he had been three years a member of the Calhoun Society, and had but one year more to remain, he informed them it was not his intention to sever his connection with his old society. He presided at all their meetings until the constitution and by-laws were framed and adopted. The officers having beer elected and inaugurated, he took leave of them with his con gratulations and best wishes for their prosperity.

BADGE OF CALHOUN LITERARY SOCIETY.

In the fall session of 1855 a committee was appointed to prepare a design for a badge for the Calhoun Literary Society. The committee failed to give satisfaction and was discharged. Another committee was appointed with the same result. In the meantime Samuel Dibble, of the Senior class, presented the design now in use, which was adopted.

THE BUSINESS RUSH.

The great advancement of the age has some how got the young men to thinking that if they do not get into business by seventeen, or at least before twenty, they are far behind the times. Such thinking is very wrong, and the young man who follows that theory soon finds out his error.

With the great labor-saving machine a boy does the work of a man, and a man that of three or four. Hence, boys are found at work when they should be preparing for it. The many cotton factories furnish labor for numbers of women and children, but they use only comparatively few men. Thus instead of men seeking employment for themselves they seek it for their wives and children. This should not be.

While there are many disadvantages to both body and mind of those employed, there comes up a great question which the country must solve. What state of affairs would it be for the nation to be in the hands of such men uneducated and untrained for the responsibilities of life? It is among these that the seeds of anarchy and insurrection are sown. One says this will not be, but remember one of their votes is worth as much as that of any other man.

Another element which concerns us very much is the farming class. How often is the expression used "well he intends to be a farmer and need not go to school very long." This is a fatal delusion. He has to meet the problems of society and he has the interest of a nation to guard. This cannot be done by uneducated and untrained minds.

Germany acts wisely when she forces all within certain ages to attend school. Upon the educated man rests heaviest the obligation of elevating his country and his own countrymen, and it is to them that the country looks for protection. But

the government is not run by a few. The masses are uneducated and in that condition they are allowed all the rights of the educated. The plea is not for power to the educated, but education to the powerful.

Many times the question is asked "Does the college graduate make a success in business life?" There seems to be no reason why he should not. If by training and cultivating the mind man is better prepared to meet the problems of business life and it be considered that by pursuing the college curriculum the mind is trained, the conclusion must be drawn that man is better prepared to enter upon business life when he has received a collegiate training.

A professor who remained at his work most of the time was once invited to go on a hunting party. It was noticed that he could use the rifle with more accuracy than the experienced hunters. The question naturally arose why this was so. The explanation was that having been forced to hold his hands steady in the labratory he soon applied this training to the rifle. Now, cannot the mind which is trained to keep steady in Greek and Latin roots be applied to the farmer's tools or the banker's books?

Large business firms prefer young men who have been drilled in college. They know that their minds are more able to adapt themselves to the different affairs that come up. The question comes up with them whether or not young men who have been trained in business forms have an advantage over the college graduate. There are two sides to this question and many are the supporters of each.

When Lord Bacon said "Reading maketh a full man, business a prompt man, etcetera;" this idea is brought out that a diligent application to different subjects is exercise. Now the exercise of the brain is as much to the power of reasoning as exercise of the body is to the power of living. All admit that one must exercise the muscles of the body so that nature can rightly perform its functions, so with the mind, if it is not exercised nature here cannot perform its duty.

To follow further in this thought God never gave man a faculty or a power which he was not to use, nor did he ever call him to a work without a call to prepare for it. If a man is called to a profession he is called to prepare for it, and

what better place can he go than to the great store house of learning, the work of ages?

Now the question naturally resolves itself into this: does it pay to educate or is it better to do away with higher education altogether? An affirmative answer to the latter means that all a college or university is fit for is to satify man's esthetic taste. His taste naturally runs in that direction; therefore if he has the time and money to spend, satisfy that inclination. A negative answer means that it pays intellectually and financially, and that it is better to take that preparation before he steps into the outside world.

The business rush means a hurry into business not thoroughly prepared for the exigencies of life. Thus business failures naturally follow from this neglect of preparation; not every time meaning a financial failure but a failure to give a just account of the time, and a failure to accomplish the desired end of life.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'76—R. B R. C. Wallace is practicing medicine at Lydia, Darlington county.

'76—Geo. W. Brown is a member of the law firm, Boyd & Brown, Darlington, S. C.

'83—E. O. Woods is a member of the Darlington bar.

'83—W. A. Parrott is Clerk of the Court and one of the most popular men in Darlington county.

'80—H. M. Willcox is a druggist at Darlington, S. C.

E. Keith Dargan is one of the foremost lawyers at the Darlington bar.

C. S. Nettles is a member of the Darlington bar.

C. S. McCollough is a very successful business man at Darlington, S. C.

Robert Keith Dargan is clerking at Darlington.

Walter Parrott is clerking in the same town.

'75—W. S. Martin is also in Darlington county this year, as pastor of the Timmonsville circuit.

P. E. Rowell, Superintendent of the Graham Graded School, is doing well. He has sent out a very neat invitation to the Commencement exercises, June 15 and 16.

'88—P. F. Kilgo, pastor of the Methodist church of Lancaster, is to preach the Commencement Sermon for the Graham Graded School.

'87—J. L. Jeffries is to deliver the address at Gaffney City School.

'78—A. B. Stuckey, a lawyer of Sumter, has gone as a delegate to the General Conference.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

C. W. STOLL, - - - - - Editor.

As is seen, the Local Department of this issue is rather short, but its editor is not to blame; the rest of the Editors are responsible. Mr. J. H. Thacker, of the Junior class, had an article for this department in favor of the consolidated meetings of the Societies, but the Editorial staff just before going to press decided that it would not be best for it to be published in this JOURNAL, and consequently rejected it, without leaving anything to fill its space. It may be well to state for the benefit of those who have any interest in *this all-absorbing question*, and who would like to see Mr. T.'s piece, that it will probably appear in next October's number.

In a joint meeting of the two Societies Friday evening, May 3rd, the following men were chosen to take charge of the JOURNAL during the next collegiate year: Editor-in-Chief, H. F. Jennings, of the Preston Society; Associate Editors: Calhoun—A. J. Cauthen, Jr., and G. Rouquie. Preston—W. A. Lyon and J. H. Thacker. Business Manager, J. J. Riley, of the Calhoun Society. The JOURNAL is fortunate in falling into the hands of these men, as they are thorough-going and will doubtless make a success of it.

Dr. Coke Smith left the first of the month for his place with the South Carolina delegation in the General Conference, which is now in session at St. Louis. He will probably be absent until the first of June, or at least until the adjournment of the Conference. Dr. Carlisle, who was also elected a delegate to that Conference, not deeming it best for him to leave home, has sent an alternate in his place, and is still here to keep his Freshmen straight.

The Societies at their first meeting in May elected the orators for their Anniversary, which will take place on Benjamin Wofford's birthday, the 19th of October. The Prestons will be represented by W. W. Bruce, of Marlboro, while the Calhouns will put up M. O. Ligon, of Anderson. The speakers will have all of vacation to prepare for the grand occasion next fall, and will no doubt have something good, not only for their old friends, but also for the large crowd of new men that will probably be here by that time.

Prof. A. W. Long was absent several days during the first of the month, being in Charleston where the festivities of the Floral Fair were in progress.

SOPHOMORE EXHIBITION.

From 8 till 9 o'clock p. m. Friday, May 9th, Chief Marshall A. H. Moss, assisted by Marshalls T. G. McLeod, C. V. Reynolds, C. C. Herbert, T. H. Law, Jr., J. C. Covington and W. E. Willis, ushered to seats in the College Chapel one of the largest crowds ever in attendance upon a Sophomore exhibition at Wofford College. The old men, old ladies, young men, young ladies, all seemed to have a peculiar interest in the exhibition of the class of '92.

The house was well filled when Rev. B. F. Wilson, of Converse College, led in prayer, after which Dr. Carlisle introduced C. G. Harmon, of Abbeville, who declaimed "Elements and Purposes of Literature."

Thos. F. Wright, also of Abbeville, came next on the programme, and the subject of his extract was "Education, the Hope of the Future."

"McLane's Child" was recited by W. J. Cocke, of Asheville, N. C.

H. W. Fair, of Orangeburg, D. W. Daniels, of Laurens, and J. J. Riley, of Orangeburg, followed in order, and their respective selections were "The South and its Burden," "Henry W. Grady," "America Holds the Future."

"The speaking was excellent," is the expressed opinion of nearly every person present.

The ladies showed their appreciation of the efforts of the declaimers by an abundance of flowers.

After more than an hour thus spent the Halls of the Literary Societies were opened and the customary reception began. Until a tap of the bell at 12 o'clock, the fair sex and the students enjoyed an exceptionally good reception. Mrs. J. A. Gamewell, Mrs. D. A. DuPre, Mrs. L. C. Cannon, Mrs. Dr. Jesse Cleveland, Mrs. A. B. Calvert, were the chaperons.

H. J. CAUTHEN.

EDITORIAL DEPARMTENT.

J. WRIGHT NASH, - - - - Editor.

WHAT was said in this department in the last issue in regard to the article of "X" was based on a conversation we had with the Local Editor. When X's article was handed in it was published without hesitation, for we had no doubt but that he would make himself known. Soon after this we went to the Local Editor and asked him who wrote it. He now says that he replied at that time that X made him promise not to say anything about it. It was our recollection that he used stronger language than this, but as he now denies it, we will have to let it stand as it is and state that we were mistaken in saying that he was "bound by a solemn oath." We did the only thing we could under the existing circumstances and intended no personal "fling" at all. If the public have construed us as degenerating into personality we beg X's pardon and promise such shall be the case no more.

WHICH HAS THE MOST USEFUL EDUCATION?

It is quite interesting and instructive to study the ideas different men have as to what elements go to make up the

sum total of a successful college course Every class of any size contains three general divisions. First are those who go along simply because they are driven and cannot well avoid it. Such have no ideal and hardly care whether they are successful or not. The other divisions are represented by men who have the best motives, but spend them in different directions.

One student is engulfed with the idea that while he is in college text-books *must* be attended to and all outside, practical matters are merely secondary and have no practical interest for a student. He shuts himself up in his room and there plods away over his Latin and Greek Lexicon; desires above all things to recite a good lesson; takes recreation in thinking only of EXAMINATIONS and REPORTS; pulls his hair and "crams" for a coming examination with all the power in him. If some class-mate should happen to catch him in the Reading Room and ask him about Tom Reed or Tillmanism his eyes would glare in astonishment that such men ever existed. He can discourse most eloquently and accurately of Scipio, Cæsar, Cicero, Socrates and kindred spirits, but Blaine, Carlisle and Reed are alien and unknown. Examination day finds him nervous, possessed with a headache and brim full of the most rigorous memory training. During the past weeks he has done nothing but stack away lesson after lesson and to-day, like a phonograph, he turns a crank somewhere in the back part of his memory and here it comes, undigested and unfit for practical use.

Another student enters college at the same time. His desire is to acquit himself creditably in the recitation room, but not to do this at the expulsion of everything else. He reads the daily papers, keeps up with the leading magazines and, in short, is posted on public matters generally. His class record may not be as high as that of the first: he may never seem as anxious about REPORTS or dread an EXAMINATION so terribly, but when his literary society wishes a well rounded man whom it may put in a place requiring some general knowledge to fill, he is invariably the man chosen. He has kept his eyes and ears open to matters around him and knows the currents sweeping about him. He learns the sentiment of his community and is never driven to confess ignorance on any current that may suddenly show itself.

In short, at the end of his course he is looked to as a leader of public opinion, while his book-worm class-mate is simply a classical encyclopædia, who must be content to be led by the healthier, stronger, better rounded, better informed man.

Which has the most useful education?

Too many of our students are making the mistake of thinking that college life is set apart for mere book devouring. Indeed, it is hard to make a mistake on the other side. The man who takes an active interest in the circumstances under which he lives will do good work in the class room and his college life will be a success—a grand success.

AWARDS FOR PRIZE ESSAYS.

In conformity with the report of the judges, THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE hereby announces the award of prizes to senior college students of 1890 for essays on the subject:

> *The Application of the American Policy of Protection to American Shipping engaged in International Commerce.*

The first prize of $150 has been awarded to John Ford, Cornell University, N. Y. The second prize of $100 has been awarded to Carrie R. Gaston, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. The third prize of $50 has been awarded to Thomas A. C. Spillane, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. A silver medal for a meritorious essay has been awarded to W. H. Young, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

Edward H. Ammidown, Esq., President—

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, appointed by THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE to determine the award of prizes for the best essays by senior students of American colleges on

> *The Application of the American Policy of Protection to American Shipping engaged in International Commerce,*

respectfully report that we have unanimously awarded the first prize for the essay by "Jefrom." The second prize for

the essay by "X. Y. Z." The third prize for the essay by "T. A. C. S." We have also awarded a silver medal for the essay by "A Protectionist."

Very truly yours,
RICHARD T. ELY,
NELSON DINGLEY, JR.,
WILLIAM W. BATES,
A. FOSTER HIGGINS.

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

T. G. HERBERT, J. G. BAKER, - - - Editors.

THE PROVINCE OF COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

—‡—

This is a region hard to define. The things with which a College journal may not deal are patent, while those with which it may deal to the best interest of all parties concerned are to be carefully selected from a mass containing good, bad and indifferent.

Of those things with which it may not deal I shall speak first. A College journal is for the purpose of reporting the progress of the institution to which it belongs. Of showing to the friends and patrons what is being done and how it is done. It is to this very restricted class of friends and patrons that a College paper goes and upon whom it is dependent. Therefore, when a College paper discusses the political and social questions of the day—questions over which legislatures are laboring and about which individuals of wide experience and broad culture are writing—it becomes insipid and disgusting. In this day of electricity and steam, when a minute sometimes means a fortune gained or lost, men have not time to read a solution of how many angels may stand on a needle's point, much less a Sophomore's solution of the Tariff, Negro or Irish Question. The discussion and solution of such problems may do well in the Literary Societies, where such efforts are for training the mind to logical thought and expression.

Again, a College paper is not a garbage cart, nor a scandal monger; neither is it intended to be a disinfectant of a College community. This thing of hunting out the rotten spots, the filth and corruption of character, and spreading it before the

public should be left to the caterership of the newspapers, whose existence depends upon their serving such dainty dishes to their fastidious customers. It is bad enough in these to gather such things from abroad and spread before the public—it is infinitely worse for a College paper to go among those of its own household, of its own family, and expose their sins. And last, but by no means least, poetry, original poetry, youthful, freshmanic, three-legged, colicky metre rhyme should be avoided as a pestilence. What a fatal paralysis of interest! What a weakening! What a loosening down there is when one comes upon such a production in a paper in which he had persuaded himself there was something of merit! When he comes upon such thin nothingness he stares into space and is prepared to enjoy, as a contrast, the brilliant and witty sayings that fall from the fair lips of the "lance" upon which he was impaled indefinitely, at the last "Sociable."

Of the things with which it may deal there is great room for interesting and helpful work. The interest shown in education indicates that there are numbers who would be glad to know what is being done at College. I do not give the following as advice, but as an illustration of what seems a good plan. Suppose for each department in College there was selected from each class a graceful and thoughtful writer who would each month tell what he had gained. Let him also state wherein the truth gained in one department becomes a corollary to or complement of that gained in some other; let him compare his elevation at the end of the month with that of the month preceeding, and his last and highest plane with that from which he originally came. As an illustration. In Astronomy, let him compare the knowledge he has gained with the local superstitions around his home; in Physics with local ideas of leverage and the manner of squareing; in English, the correct forms with the colloquial expressions that correspond. In the last instance if the place be given, it would be of interest to English students everywhere.

Leave the management of the College and of students' rights to the faculty, under whom the parents and patrons have placed the students, and for whom courtesy as well as position demands respect. E. D. SMITH.

Wofford Fitting School, May 19, '90.

IN MEMORIAM.

To one not skilled in the rules of formal criticism, the task of criticising Tennyson's "In Memoriam" is by no means an easy one. The casual reader finds himself at a loss to divine the exact spirit and object of the poet. The poem, comprising some twenty-five or thirty pages, is divided into one hundred and thirty short crisp sections, each one almost a complete sonnet in itself. Of narrative there is none, at all events so little that the poem will bear reading backward almost as well as forward. In this respect it stands in glaring contrast to Enoch Arden, or Locksley Hall, or The Holy Grail. So striking indeed is the contrast that the unsuspecting reader would scarcely guess it was from Tennyson's pen, were it not for a certain chasteness and simplicity of style pervading this as all his other works.

But if there be no connection in narrative, there most assuredly is one in feeling. The entire underlying groundwork of the poem is grief—grief that displays itself in almost every line—grief alike uncontrollable and inexpressible yet submissive grief withal. To the careless reader there is little even of interest in this poem; but for the care-worn man of sorrow, for the gentle, tender nature which alone possesses the capacity for genuine keen sympathy, it has a depth and wealth of meaning which must be felt to be appreciated.

It seems somewhat strange that the poet tells us so little of his friend's life other than that

> "Thro' four sweet years he was
> The man I held as half divine,"

and

> "That in Vienna's fatal walls,
> God's finger touched him and he slept"

in the year 1833.

Not even does he dwell, except indirectly, upon his virtues, of which he must have possessed not a few to have gained so strong and lasting a hold upon the poet's affections.

Another characteristic of this poem is to be seen in its rapid and unexpected transitions of both sentiment and expression. A fair example of this is found where the poet follows up an apostrophe to the dying old year, in which he "rings" the changes on the bells, with a dissertation on the love of freedom.

In Memoriam is replete with apt and familiar quotations, among the most common of which may be mentioned his

> "Ring out Wild Bells,"
> "God's finger touched him and he slept."
> "Man may rise on stepping-stones,
> Of their dead selves to higher things,"

and that so-called and blindly-accepted "truth"(?)

> "'Tis better to have loved and lost
> Than never to have loved at all."

The poet has written these last two verses, labeled them "truth," and sent them forth, without restriction, upon the world: and the world; always only too willing to be humbugged, has generally accepted them as truth. But to this, as to every other question, there are two sides. Truth, be it remembered, is invariable, universal and eternal. Weighed in this balance, the quotation in question is found wanting. There is no doubt that it were better for Tennyson to have loved his friend Arthur and lost him than never to have loved him at all. A love such as was his for his friend will never (to use his own words) drain one's capabilities of love; but, on the contrary, it gives to him loving an experience which invariably leaves him a purer, a nobler, a richer man.

But the poet has used the term "love" with no limitation, has styled it "truth," and as such the world has accepted it. Accepting it then in its generic sense, a specific application of it is not to be ruled out of this discussion. There is a love—ennobling love—as genuine as was Mr. Tennyson's for his friend Arthur, which, its fond object lost, leaves the lover the worse for having loved at all. Parallels to Mr. Tennyson's experience are rare nowadays, and are overwhelmingly outnumbered by instances where the innocent young girl or the unsuspecting boy is borne aloft to the highest pinnacle of expectant joy only to get a wide and comprehensive view of the landscape in the foreground of which he sees his fondest and most dearly cherished hope vanish as the morning dew before the rising sun.

And what is the consequence? Suicide? Very rarely. Extreme mortification? Sometimes. More generally, however, the transition is simple, rapid and complete, and the honest victim is cast forth upon the world a cynic and a misanthrope, with all the breadth of meaning those words convey.

Standing in this the twilight of the "glorious" nineteenth century and viewing with impartial eye the rottenness of modern "society" in which deceit adds to woman's charms and duplicity is accounted a virtue; the alarming thinness of the "upper crust;" the number and boisterousness of the applicants for admission into the charmed circle of "*the* 400;" we need a revised version of the poet's couplet, worded to meet the exigencies of the day. Let it embody this sentiment: "'Twere better never to love at all; but, should you be so unfortunate as to become ensnared, count that day your best on which you realize your fond *dulce decus* to be "lost, forever lost." *Te congratulamur.*"

HUMBLE ORIGIN IS A BLESSING.

"This above all, To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

The man with the money was once thought to be the greatest and noblest. And many men in past days have inherited titles and honors; but the great majority of the men who have stamped their characters and lives in never dying letters on the pages of history have come from humble origin.

Often we have looked at the rich man's son and the aristocracy and thoughtlessly wish to change with them; but the men who have done most for the world and mankind have not belonged to this class, but on the other hand have been reared in huts and under the most unfavorable circumstances.

The man who is ashamed of his parents and would turn up his nose at them rather than pull his hat is one who violates the holy commands and is to be detested. Such men as Stevenson, Watt, Prestly, Franklin, Garfield, and thousands of others distinguished in history, came from poor parentage and have made their humble origin a blessing.

Nothing will stamp a man's character and name deeper on the pages of distinction than perseverance, self-denial, performing each duty without a murmur, and sticking to whatever you begin until you have thoroughly mastered it.

The poor boy has nothing except character and reputation to look to for a support, and he necessarily has to be very careful about these, and cannot afford to sit still and do nothing; but he knows all depends upon himself and will be lead

to seek a high stand; for when character is gone all is gone. From his boyhood he has to be economical from necessity, and this habit once acquired is rarely lost.

The boy of better opportunities has more money, depends upon the "old man," and expects to inherit his father's reputation, and he drifts along neglecting his duties, and finally he finds himself a perfect wreck with no one to guide his boat and with no money to pay his debts.

No true greatness is attained except by hard and strenuous efforts. Often will we have to undo and do again what we have done before we can reach perfection. Robert Bruce learned this lesson from the insignificant spider, and he, after seeing it fail successively six times and still having the perseverance to try the seventh time and then was successful, resolved to profit by this example, and he rallied his forces and gained great success, just as he was going to quit. All are familiar with the story of Sir Isaac Newton's having lost his manuscript by his little dog; however, he did not give up, but went to work with fresh energy and new zeal, and it was not long before he had reproduced what his carelessness had destroyed. It is an old saying "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and we should adopt this as our motto and put energy, soul and body in everything we undertake and success is sure.

Lincoln was from a hut, but he applied perseverance and self-denial and worked unceasingly, and his efforts were crowned with success. And so it is with any one. If we should take from the world the works and names of men of humble origin she would be much poorer indeed, and our country and cities would know nothing of the vast improvements that surround us, and our libraries and science rooms would be minute things compared with the present.

The true worker will always win the prize whether he works from necessity or duty. The slothful will always fail whether he be a son of the rich man or the poor.

When we look out on the world's past history and see that almost all the men who have ennobled the race and gained great achievements have come from humble origin, we should be filled with fresh energy and new zeal and should press forward to make the best out of ourselves that we can, should surmount every difficulty, and in the end we can exclaim, VICTORY!

E. L. ASBILL.

THE DISSATISFACTION OF MAN.

Man in his present condition is unsatisfied. Our humanity is so constituted that we cannot attain unto a state of pure fruition. We are necessarily deprived of a felicitous perfection.

The Divine Economy does not incorporate, within the volume of nature, the proviso that poor, weak humanity should brake down all the environments incurred by the vicissitudes of life, but the principles of humility, dependence, and dissatisfaction are made paramount. If history be retrospected it will be seen that the principle of dissatisfaction was portrayed in the lives of all those who lived in every aisle of time.

This thought is very clearly brought out in Tennyson's Ulysses. The old man was not content to mete and dole unequal laws unto a savage race, but declares that his purpose was to desert the place in which he then was, and "sail beyond the sunset and the baths of all the western stars."

The ambitious man truly is unsatisfied. As fast as he places his stakes and works up to them, he receives a fresh impetus to push on to a grander achievement.

Alexander the Great furnishes a very striking illustration of this class. After he had subdued kingdoms, dethroned kings, and had become conquerer of the then known world, he sat down and wept because there was no other world to conquer.

Addison says: "The ambitious man is subject to uneasiness and dissatisfaction."

A man may be finely educated, graduated at the most thorough institution that the country affords; he may be versed in all the modern sciences and arts; he may be able to repeat all the classics as Mr. Gladstone repeats Homer; but he will still be in a state of uneasiness.

He may live in a community where he has unbounded influence, and where every one who knows him loves and respects him, but this is not sufficient, there is something lacking, his wants are not satisfied.

Cæsar was not satisfied to subdue Pompey and thereby become sole ruler of the Imperial City, but he turned aside into Egypt, became enticed by the haughty Queen, neglected

his civil affairs, engaged in the Alexandrian War, and finally died at the hands of Brutus and Cassius. There is an idea that pervades the minds of some, that those who tread the humble paths of life, who have no aspirations for anything better, living from hand to mouth, whose houses have only one room with their leaky and moss covered roofs, are perfectly happy; but, if the veil could be withdrawn and the recess of their innermost souls could but be disclosed, this vague idea would soon vanish.

It may be true that a man of good health, of ordinary circumstances, apparently without any external cares, is happier than the richer class, but it does not necessarily follow that he is entirely happy.

There is another current idea that a man who lives in a mansion, faring sumptuously every day, surrounded by everything necessary for this life, is happy, but, if the uneasiness and the remorse that daily stings him, could only be realized, this idea would appear as vague as the previous one. No, he may be possessor of all he surveys, all the gold of Sheba and the cattle upon a thousand hills may be his; his name may be connected with all the worthy enterprises of his day; he may immortalize himself by contributing to some charitable cause; his name may be sung in every land by every tongue; his reputation for clemency may be inscribed on the hearts of his countrymen in living characters; his life may be handed down to the coming generations as an example well worthy of imitation, but his thirst for satisfaction will still be unquenched.

"A man in his carriage was riding along,
  A gaily dressed wife by his side,
In satins and laces she looked like a queen,
  And he like a king in in his pride.

A wood-sawyer stood on the street as they passed
  The carriage and couple he eyed,
And said as he worked with his saw on the log
  'I wish I was rich and could ride.'

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife,
  'One thing I would do if I could,
I'd give all my wealth for the strength and the health
  Of the man who is sawing the wood.'

A pretty young maid with a bundle of work
  Whose face as the morning was fair,
Came tripping along with a smile of delight,
  While humming a love breathing air.

She looked in the carriage the lady she saw
  Arrayed in apparel so fine,
And said in a whisper 'I wish in my heart
  Those satins and laces were mine.'

The lady looked out at the maid with her work,
  So fair in her calico dress,
And said : 'I'd relinquish position and wealth,
  Her beauty and youth to possess.'

Thus it is with the world whate'er our lot,
  Our mind and our time we employ,
In longing and sighing for what we have not,
  Ungrateful for what we enjoy."

R. C. McRoy.

COWPENS.

Some of the most notable battles of the Revolution were fought in South Carolina. Just about 1780, the British, having experienced defeat in most of the campaigns, and falling back gradually to a few strongly fortified sea port towns, became almost entirely inactive in the North, the former theatre of war. Their armies under Clinton, Prevost and Cornwallis had succeeded in subjugating Georgia and South Carolina, exciting in both a formidable Tory uprising. Affairs were suppressively gloomy after Lincoln surrendered. When Gates came with his Continental troops and the shining laurels of his recent superb victory over Burgoyne, hope revived. But it was short-lived hope. More imbued with his glory than given to the exercise of his judgment, Gates made a reckless and unwise attack upon the enemy. This disastrous defeat threw an impenetrable gloom over the destiny of these two colonies.

There were many in Congress who advocated entering immediately into a treaty with England *giving up these two colonies as lost.* The illustrious Sage of Montpelier was an advocate of that extraordinary proceeding. But while in secret session Congress seriously considered that measure, Washington, pursuing his patient, prudent war policy, sent his intrepid aide, Nathaniel Greene, to assume command in the South.

Colonel Ferguson with his Tory forces was completely cut to pieces at King's Mountain by partisan leaders from North and South Carolina and Virginia. Following close in the wake of this memorable fight was Morgan's splendid victory at Cowpens. These two successes lifted the gloom which rested so heavily upon the South, the disloyal Tories were silenced and demoralized, and Congress gained confidence in a people who could come from the swamps and over their desolate homes vindicate their spirit of invincibility.

The defeat at Cowpens was a calamitous blow to the hopes and prospects of Cornwallis. The reputation of Tarleton, his right hand man, was pulled down from its hitherto exalted eminence; he was checked in his triumphant march to completely subordinate the Carolinas; forced to begin a pursuit which resulted in ignominious failure and mortification; saw the spirit of the Tories droop and saw them fall one by one into the ranks of their countrymen; and above all saw the spirit of his enemy become more valorous and determined. After frequent failures the Continental troops had won a decided victory, and the nation rejoiced.

Cowpens is situated about ten miles from Spartanburg, among the hills bordering Thickety Creek, within a triangle formed by the old Spartanburg and Mill Gap roads. For miles around it was a frequent thing years after to find some relic of the battle. Lossing, during his visit to the battle-ground in 1849, preparing his great work, "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," obtained a spur which was, he thinks, a sure relic of one of the cavalry forces.

Before the war the Camden planters sent their cattle to the fine pasture lands afforded by these Thickety hills. They allowed the keepers to have the use of the cattle to make butter and cheese, requiring the cattle to be returned home when fattened. This circumstance gave the name Cowpens to this locality.

Eight o'clock on the morning of January 17, 1781, Tarleton made an impetuous attack upon Morgan who had climbed a tree that morning and prayed God to preserve himself and men and then descended to the field to whip Tarleton. There were several hours of hard fighting during which Howard of Virginia, Pickens of South Carolina, and Colonel William Washington, "the modern Marcellus," "the sword of his

country," of Virginia, celebrated themselves by noble and brave deeds.

There was a very hot fight over two pieces of artillery belonging to the British. They were taken from Burgoyne at Saratoga, retaken by Cornwallis at Camden, taken even again by Morgan at Cowpens, and at last fell to Cornwallis at Guilford's. They were appropriately named "grasshoppers."

By far the most thrilling episode of this fight was the spirited charge of Colonel Washington upon the Flying Tarleton. He rode ahead of his men, overtook the column of Britons, dashing with drawn sword upon the "British Fire-Eater." He came very near losing his life, being saved only by the bravery and decisiveness of his negro servant and a Sergeant. He gave Tarleton a wound upon his hand, having his own sword shattered immediately afterwards in warding off the blow of a British officer. This wound was the subject of two witticisms by North Carolina sisters. Lossing has preserved them in the foot-notes of his memorable book. First, in the presence of Mrs. Jones, Tarleton declared that Washington was too illiterate to write his name. She said; "Ah! Colonel, you ought to know better, for you bear on your person proof that he knows very well *how to make his mark.*"

Second, in the company of Mrs. Ashe he remarked "that he would be happy to see Colonel Washington." Mrs. Ashe quickly answered: "If you had looked behind you, Colonel Tarleton, at the battle of Cowpens you would have enjoyed that pleasure."

Lossing says: "The victory of Cowpens gave great joy to the Americans throughout the confederacy." Ex-Governor B. F. Perry spoke of the place as "consecrated as the field of battle and of victory—*enriched* with the *blood* of our countrymen, and *bleaching* with the *bones* of the enemy."

> "Come listen awhile and the truth I'll relate,
> How brave General Morgan did Tarleton defeat;
> For all his proud boasting he forced was to fly,
> When brave General Morgan his courage did try."

This is an extract from a Revolutionary song. Many of these old songs have sunk into eternal forgetfulness. South Carolinians are careless, while the richest traditionary lore anywhere to be found is slowly disappearing forever.

HENRY F. JENNINGS.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

D. M. McLeod, - - - - - Editor.

It is generally known that Dr. A. Coke Smith, our Professor of Moral and Mental Science, has been elected one of the Missionary Secretaries for the Southern Methodist Church. This, of course, will necessitate his leaving Wofford. He has been here only four years, but in that time has stirred himself for the good of the College. The financial improvement has been due almost entirely to his efforts. The founding of the Fitting School is his work, and its present success dates back to the great effort he put forth to get it started right.

Besides doing his regular class work he has traveled over the State trying to raise the endowment fund. For two years he was entirely alone in this work. He has been a power for the College ever since he has been in active connection with it. It is but simple justice that some expression of the appreciation of the students be heard.

Dr. Smith has endeared himself to the students generally, but especially to those classes which he has taught. His pleasant manners in the class room and his clear and sensible way of teaching has caused these classes to esteem him very highly as a gentleman and a scholar. It is with regret and sorrow that the students see his connection with the College severed, yet, knowing him as they do, they can well say that are able to say, that it is just what might have been expected. He will carry with him, when he leaves, the best wishes of the students.

ALUMNI NOTES.

W. B. Burnett is a leading lawyer of Athens, Ga.

'71—S. G. Sanders is a professor in the South-Western University, Georgetown, Texas.

'76—Prof. J. F. Brown, of Johnston, has been elected Superintendent of the Graded Schools of Newberry.

'72—C. A. Woods is a leading lawyer of Marion. He is also a member of the law firm, Woods & Wilcox, Florence, S. C.

'56—Samuel Dibble, Representative of the Fifth Congressional District, South Carolina, is out in a letter to his constituents declining re-election on account of private interests.

'72—C. A. David has for many years been a dry goods merchant of Greenville. At the same time he has been a prolific contributor of comic sketches to the *Texas Siftings* and Chicago *Light*. He now intends to make this his life work.

'89—Cards are out for the marriage of B. F. Keller to Miss Emily R. Moorer, of St. George's, June 5. Hurrah for Ben!

Rev. E. D. Mouzon, class '89, was married to Miss Mollie Mike at Bryan, Texas, May 19, 1890, at 8 p. m. The ceremony was performed by the pastor of the Methodist church at Bryan. Mr. Mouzon is now pastor of one of the three Methodist churches in Austin, Texas.

'87—Rev. J. M. Rogers has been sent to Camden to fill out Dr. Meynardie's term, his health having failed.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN S. MATTISON.

The Rev. H. F. Chreitzberg has received a telegram from the Rev. Dr. Kirkland, now at St. Louis, announcing the death of Rev. John S. Mattison, a missionary to Brazil, of typhoid fever. This will be sorrowful news to the many friends of the dead missionary in this State. Rev. Mr. Mattison joined the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at its session in Charleston, S. C., December, 1884; was ordained deacon in 1886 by Bishop Granberry, and elder in 1888 by Bishop John C. Keener. He has served the Methodist Church in this State on the following charges: Leesville and Concord, Lexington Fork, Lynchburg and Kingstree. He was on the last named charge when he signified his desire to respond to the urgent call for missionaries to Brazil, and in June of 1889 he sailed for that distant land. His progress in the language was phenomenal, and great expectations had been awakened by his efficiency and adaptation to the missionary work. His death is sudden and falls heavily upon the little Methodist band earnestly working for the Christianizing of that dark continent.—*Columbia Register.*

Mr. Mattison was a student at Wofford and left College during his Sophomore year on account of the failure of his eyes. He practiced law at Anderson for some time, but responded to the call of duty and joined the South Carolina

Conference. He is one of five Wofford men who have gone to Brazil as missionaries. One of these five, Mr. J. W. Koger, died in Brazil. Mr. Mattison has died in the same noble work. His death is deeply regretted, but his example in going out to labor in the hard fields will have its influence upon other men, and especially stir Wofford men as to the need of the foreign field.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

C. W. Stoll, - - - - - Editor.

CLASS OF '90—PROSTECTIVE.

Estimates of the general character of the class of '90 differ. In this respect, at least, the class resembles that illustrious citizen and philanthropist, George Washington. Whether it be good, bad or indifferent may not be perfectly evident as yet; but at all odds it is distinctively a "great" class, and in this respect also it claims kin to the above-mentioned illustrious citizen, etc.

Entering College in '86 its victorious career has compassed four eventful years of Wofford's history. It has witnessed revolutions in the student body, in the Faculty; revolutions in the Literary Societies, in the Board of Trustees; revolutions in the Alumni, in the fly fan. In fact its capacity for "witnessing revolutions" has been so abnormally developed that the fact that it will no longer be in position to "witness any more revolutions" presents itself as possibly the greatest draw-back to graduation (barring, of course, the Diploma fee). One more in particular it would rejoice to "witness"—a radical change in the present system of invitations to the annual Alumni Banquet!! ——? Bang!—(quet).

There are many remarkable co-incidences connected with the class of '90, only one of which can be mentioned. It is quite surprising that so large a body of men so admirably qualified for the exciting pastime of "witnessing revolutions" could have been gotten together at one time in the shape of a College class. This fact, barely stated here, will be fully demonstrated below.

After a brilliant four year's career, the class of '90 has

emerged from the firey furnace of Greek roots and final examinations perfectly free from all odors of fire and even of H_2S! On Commencement Day she will "make her bow," eleven strong, with the various professions divided up as follows:

J. G. Baker, Marion, S. C., heads the roll. He proposes to make teaching a profession and then adopt that profession for a livelihood.

C. H. Clyde, Pickens, S. C., thinks he will go as a missionary to the *Cannibal* tribes on the South Sea Islands. For the sake of the poor inoffensive cannibals, we do hope he may change his mind!

Jones Fuller, Abbeville, S. C., will be a missionary also, but will labor in quite a different field. His line of action will be that naturally suggested by an M. D.'s diploma, and his most effective weapons will be Tutt's Pills and Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup!

T. G. Herbert, Jr., Spartanburg, S. C., like other great men is undecided. He will probably engage in the Y. M. C. A. work.

M. M. Lander, Anderson, S. C., does not yet know what he will not do, and if he does not it is hardly probable that anybody else does; so further inquiry will be fruitless for the present.

D. M. McLeod, Sumter, S. C., has decided to be a Methodist preacher. Of course no one has any objection to this, unless it be the prospective Mrs. D. M. M. If she be very like some other folk it is scarcely probable that she will enjoy the prospect of hearing the same discourse twice a day for fifty-two Sundays in each year!

J. W. Nash, Laurens, S. C., will be a merchant. Whether he will adopt the old 50 per cent. plan, or the new-fangled Alliance 100 per cent. plan has not been ascertained!

W. C. Pickens, Anderson, S. C., hopes to be a farmer if he can drown his conscience sufficiently to accept the Ben. Tillman Farmers' Alliance system.

R. L. Shuler, Lexington, S. C., will be a farmer too, and it is no rash prediction to say he will succeed fully as well as Mr. Henry Ward Beecher!

C. W. Stoll, Fairfield, S. C., has, after mature deliberation, decided to be a teacher. He will "teach the young idea how

to shoot"—pop-guns, and the old idea how to dodge—wads of paper!

R. E. Ware, Cleveland, N. C., has not decided what to do. Medicine has been proposed with the chances in its favor. This, of course, throws the odds against his patients.

This is all, and there is one point worthy of note, viz: Two professions—Lawyer and Book Agent—are conspicuous by their absence from the proud old Class of '90! In this particular, may evolution let her alone and revolution follow suit! M. M. L.

THE special religious services for the spring term of the College-year were held during the first two weeks in April. They were conducted under the auspices of the College Young Men's Christian Association. For several weeks preceding the regular services, the religiously-active students betook themselves to fervent prayer and earnest personal effort in behalf of their fellow students, and the result was a very successful revival. The meetings were successful inasmuch as they accomplished the purposes for which they were intended—the spiritual resuscitation of Christians and the conversion of irreligious students. The converts were about eight in number.

Simultaneously with the revival the Association was visited by Mr. R. E. Speer, who represents the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. Mr. Speer impressed himself and his cause very profoundly upon both Faculty and students, and through his efforts several students were induced to sign the pledge of the Movement, "I desire, God permitting, to become a foreign missionary." From the present ranks of the College the Church may expect at least six foreign missionaries.

As this is the last issue of the JOURNAL for the College-year, '89–'90, a brief account of the religious status of the students would doubtless be of interest to the readers of the JOURNAL.

Wofford has matriculated during the year about one hundred students. At present the active Christians of the College number fifty-six: of eleven Seniors nine are Christians, of eighteen Juniors eleven are Christians, of thirty-six Sopho-

mores nineteen are Christians, and of thirty-one Freshmen seventeen are Christians.

The officers of the Young Men's Christian Association for the ensuing year are: Marshall O. Ligon (President), J. H. Thacker (Vice-President), A. Q. Rice (Recording Secretary), J. J. Riley (Corresponding Secretary), C. C. Herbert (Treasurer), J. K. S. Ray (Gymnasium Treasurer), E. L. Asbill (Recorder). M. O. L.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8.

11 A. M.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by Rev. J. J. Tigert, D. D., Vanderbilt University.

8:30 P. M.—Y. M. C. A. Sermon, by Rev. G. C. Rankin, D. D., of Holston Conference.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

11 A. M.—Address before the Literary Societies, by Hon. LeRoy F. Youmans.

8:30 P. M.—Joint debate, Calhoun and Preston Societies.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Commencement Day—Exercises in College Chapel at 11 A. M.

8:30 P. M.—Alumni Address, by Dr. H. Baer.

A STATEMENT.

To all whom it may concern, especially to our kind *Chief Editor*, who so grossly misinterpreted X's motives in not signing his name, I would say that his set time has come and hereafter the unknown quantity, X, equals

R. E. WARE.

MR. A. H. MOSS, of the Sophomore class, has been forced to leave College for the rest of this session owing to sickness. As he will not be able to be here at Commencement, his place on the Marshal Staff will be filled by Mr. E. L. Asbill of the same class.

THE Sigma Chapter of the Chi Phi Fraternity is arranging to give an elegant banquet at the Merchants' Hotel on the evening of the 6th of June. A large crowd of friends and acquaintances will be in attendance, and judging from present

prospects, everything will no doubt pass off with much honor to the Chi Phis, and with a very delightful entertainment to their guests.

THE Juniors, Sophs and Fresh are wide awake and will return next fall prepared to go to work in a systematic way. The Juniors at their last meeting re-elected their old officers; the Sophs will elect their class officers for next year before they leave to spend vacation; while the Fresh are so glad that they will soon be Sophs that they have chosen an entirely new set of officers. They are: H. W. Rice, President; W. T. McLeod, Vice-President; R. W. Allen, Secretary and Historian; E. M. Lanham, Censor Morum; W. C. Kirkland, Treasurer; P. B. Wells, Poet.

ON Saturday, May 24th, the College and Fitting School boys, almost en masse, took a very enjoyable trip with the children and patrons of the Methodist Sunday School to the mountains around Tryon, on the Asheville Railroad. The occasion was the annual Sunday School picnic. Leaving the Air Line depot about 8 a. m., the excursionists reached their destination about eleven o'clock and immediately proceeded to take in all the curiosities of the mountain scenery. A sumptuous dinner was spread upon the ground under the large, towering trees about 1 o'clock, and after this part of the programme was gone through with, in which the students played a prominent part, everybody again betook themselves to sight-seeing, until about 6 o'clock, when the train left for home, where all hands arrived safe and sound at sundown.

ACCORDING to custom, Prof. DuPre and his Senior class took their annual geological tour one day a few weeks ago. Procuring necessary conveyances, they proceeded early in the morning to Clifton, in which neighborhood geological formations can best be seen. Having spent several hours at the quarries about there, they went to the gold mine below Glendale, where some very interesting parts of geology can be studied by observation. Partaking of a highly relished lunch while there, and seeing one way in which *filthy lucre* is obtained, they returned to town in the cool of the afternoon, and in the refreshing rain of a spring shower.

THE College community is proud of the honor that the General Conference conferred upon Dr. A. Coke Smith in electing him one of the Missionary Secretaries for the Southern Methodist church, but at the same time regrets that this election will sever his connection with the College and probably with the town also. During his four years' stay at Wofford, Dr. Smith has won some strong admirers, not only among the boys with whom he has been associated in the recitation room and elsewhere, but also among the citizens of Spartanburg with whom he has been thrown in many pleasant relations. His place will not be easily filled. It is not yet certain where his home will be.

THE Literary Societies are making valuable additions to the appearance of their halls in the shape of some new furniture. The Calhouns have already furnished their hall with fine tables and chairs to correspond to the beautiful carpet and elegant chandelier which they got last year, while the Prestons have ordered stylish opera chairs to set off the furniture that they got last year and will soon have their hall putting on an unusually pretty appearance.

THE officers of the Societies are: Calhoun—M. O. Ligon, President; Peter Stokes, Vice-President; G. Rouquie, First Critic; A. J. Cauthen, Jr., Second Critic; C. P. Hammond, Third Critic; J. J. Riley, Secretary; W. E. Willis, Treasurer; E. C. Newton, Corresponding Secretary; C. R. Calhoun, Librarian: H. W. Rice, Censor Morum; M. Kahn, Monitor.

Preston—President, J. L. Daniel; Vice-President, H. F. Jennings; First Corrector, W. W. Bruce; Second Corrector, J. S. Goodgion; Secretary, C. C. Herbert; Treasurer, R. C. McRoy; Corresponding Secretary, N. D. Lesesne; Librarian, B. W. Crouch; First Censor, W. A. Pitts; Second Censor, J. W. Bledsoe; Monitors, Taylor and Stokes.

FITTING SCHOOL DOTS.

The Duty of Monitors at the Fitting School.

Monitors, in number, twenty three, are appointed at the beginning of every year by the Head Master. Their titles are

respectively: Table monitors, dormitory monitors, bell monitors, chapel monitors, roll monitors, and mail monitors.

The table monitors must report any breach of decorum in dining hall and absences from and tardiness at meals. The duty of dormitory monitors is to report profanity or obscene language, writting on walls, untidy condition of rooms, burning of lights after 11:30 o'clock, and scuffling or disorder in rooms. The chapel monitor reports the soiling of the floor by the use of tobacco. The bell monitor must attend to all the necessary tappings of the bell every day. The mail monitor is required to time the mail-boy, and to see that he returns within thirty-five minutes. The roll monitor must note absentees and report the same.

"Reports" are held every day in the scholastic week just after dinner, and on Saturday just after breakfast.

That dictum of Lee's: "Duty is the sublimest word in the English Language" is worthy of a place in the minds of us all. It is regretted that some of our fellow-students have such a slight conception of the duty of a monitor. They seem to think that one holding that position *should* have no compunction of conscience. It is often very difficult for a monitor to discriminate between right and wrong. Monitors must report only such violations of the rules as come within their personal observation. *They must not report on suspicion*, neither must there be any eaves-dropping by them.

OTIS BRABHAM.

ALL the Fitting School boys, except four, went on the Sunday School picnic to the mountains. About thirty-five or forty attempted to climb Cedar mountain. Not more than twenty-five succeeded in reaching Hanging Rock. The whole crowd had a good time and came in Saturday evening tired and happy.

A GAME of ball was played between the mute nine of Cedar Springs and the Fitting School nine on Saturday, May 17. In the first five innings played very bad ball indeed. The score at that time was 12 to 7 in favor of Cedar Springs. At the beginning of the sixth inning our boys woke up and began to play ball. In the last four innings the Fitting School made 5 runs and the mute team 4. The score stood 16 to 12 in

favor of Cedar Springs. Mr. Thomas, from town, gave complete satisfaction to both sides as umpire.

The Fitting School team will play the mute team again, this time at Cedar Springs.

THE following officers were elected to serve the first term of next year: Legare—President, G. L. Baker; Vice-President, C. H. Wessinger; Secretary, D. L Reid; Treasurer, W. W. Ross; Critic, J. J. Shoemaker; Librarian, W. D. Brown; First Censor Morum, C. L. Compton; Monthly Orator, L. P McGee; Chaplain, J. L. Phillips.

Simms—President, B. H. Henderson; Vice-President, T. J. Hannon, Secretary, B. S. Shelton; Treasurer, J. D. Epps; Critic, J. B. Tabor; Librarian, W. H. G. Duncan; Censor Morum, J. H. Lathan; Second Censor Morum, O. B. Skinner; Monthly Orator, H. P. Dyches.

THE Sims Society expect to have a new hall next year. It has outgrown the single room in the upper hall and will move to double rooms in Gregg Hall.

EDITORIAL DEPARMTENT.

J. WRIGHT NASH, - - - - Editor.

THIS issue is the last effort of the present staff towards College journalism: it may be our last towards journalism of any kind. However, if any of us should ever be so unfortunate as to find ourselves proprietor of some local county paper, the experience we have had during the last few months will prove invaluable. We have had "as smooth sailing over as glassy sea" as could have been expected under the circumstances. It is true internal dissensions have arisen and some have harshly criticised, but the best element declare themselves *well* satisfied and make us joyful in their declaration. We have dealt as honestly and impartially as we knew how, and have been ably seconded and supported by the large majority of our boys. For this they have our heartfelt thanks, and we only bespeak for the management under which the JOURNAL now falls a support as able and helpful as we have received. Some issues of the paper were not as large as they could have been under other circumstances; we were simply

not able to pay for more. Our subscription list is not as large as it should be, and many of those whose names do appear there seem to be in no great hurry to pay their debts.

Now, if you owe the JOURNAL anything do come up and pay it so that the new management may assume their responsibilities under no embarrassment in a financial way.

ALUMNI HALL.

It must have been a far-seeing Alumnus who first formulated the plan of building and conducting the Alumni Hall. Some considered it as a mere experiment, but one year's experience has placed it in the estimation of all as a most economical boarding place. An imposing, nicely finished building, with large, airy rooms, and porticos on every floor, makes it a home in which no one need be ashamed to live. All modern appliances, such as water works, bath room and furnaces, add conveniences which very few of our private homes can afford. The dining hall, presided over by as clever lady as ever acted hostess, is indeed an attractive place. It quickens one's appetite one hundred per cent. to glance in just before a meal at the tables covered with clean white cloths and tempting dishes arranged in a tasty way. The fare is as good and substantial as that of any private boarding house in town. There is always an abundance of it and we have yet to hear the first complaint, either as to quality or quantity. For this each one pays only ten dollars per month.

Each room is furnished with a bureau, wash-stand and bedstead. Other furniture the occupant must furnish himself. For room, furniture and water rent he pays six dollars per year.

Thus we see that board, room, heat and water, all as good as could be desired, may be obtained for $91 per year. This enterprise is not intended as a money making machine, and every dollar is invested so as to return its worth to the boarder. According to the present demand there is hardly half enough room. All the rooms have been leased for next year, and many applicants could not be accommodated. The boys have all learned to love "The Hall," and all who return to College intend to remain with her.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE contributions to American Colleges during 1889 amounted to over $4,000,000.

A CALL has been issued for the organization of a Southern Educational Association in Montgomery, Ala., June 20.

IT is generally acknowledged in England that the instruction in civil engineering in the United States far surpasses that of the mother country.

THE University of Michigan has 1700 students, 37 of whom are Japanese.

AT a Presbyterian synodical conference held in Augusta, May 7, a movement was put on foot to establish a South Atlantic University for the Presbyterian church. It has strong men at its back and will doubtless be a reality in the near future.

A FIRST-CLASS Baptist University is also spoken of for Washington, D. C.

THE trouble at Claflin University has been settled, Prof. De Treville having resigned.

EXCHANGES.

THE *Baltimore City College Journal* is characteristic of the institution it represents—high toned, chaste, and indicative of ample supply of money and mind.

THE *Furman University Journal* continues as interesting as ever, though conducted by only one Society. It is to be hoped that these brethren will early next year settle their differences and throw the *Journal* upon the support of the body of students.

Patrick Military Institute Journal is among the latest additions to the journalistic world. It is published by the Senior class of the Patrick Military Institute of Anderson, S. C. Though small, it is above the average of its kind.

Attend This Business College During Summer.

There will be a Special Session of the Commercial College of Kentucky University for College young men, teachers and others during the summer. This College is situated in the beautiful, healthy, and society-renowned city of Lexington, Ky., and received the Highest Honor at World's Exposition, over all other Colleges for System of Book-Keeping and Business Education. Students can complete the Business Course and receive the Kentucky University Diploma during the summer. This is a fine opportunity for our young men to prepare themselves for usefulness and any emergency that may await them. It requires from two to three months to complete the Full Business Course, which includes Book-Keeping, Business Arithmetic, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Banking, Practice, Mercantile Correspondence, Lectures, etc., etc. Total cost, including Tuition, Books, and Board in a nice family, about $90. Ten teachers employed. 1,000 students last year 10,000 successful graduates. Short-Hand, Type-Writing and Telegraphy, specialties. No vacation. Students can begin at any time.

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THE

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

W. A. LYON, G. ROUQUIE, - - - Editors.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

There is an innate desire in the human heart that urges us to diligently seek for human life, in order that punishment by death many be meted out to one who has willfully transgressed the sacred law of God and man, by taking the life of a fellow creature. The birth of this desire was, we may say, coeval with the creation of man, and it has been carefully nursed and cherished in the human breast until it is brought down, though in a somewhat modified form, to the present generation. Man in his infancy, fresh from the hand of his creator, was prone to allow his evil passions so completely to subdue his better nature, that he would slay a fellow creature in cold blood. This evil propensity has likewise been handed down from age to age until it stands before us of this day as a great moral and social problem. Not a few of the present generation of men heartily concur in the sentiment embodied in the old Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," or as the same idea is generally expressed, "he that sheddeth man's blood his blood shall by man be shed." Now on the other hand, there is another class of citizens who are disposed to think that it is best for society, that human life should not be taken in expiation for any crime whatever. Under the old Mosaic law there were quite a number of offences punishable by death. As the world grew older this number increased until during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when there were more than two hundred crimes, which proved against the accused, were punishable by taking the life of him found guilty of the offence.

This desire to take human life in propitiation for crime, seems to have reached the maximum during Elizabeth's reign; for it has steadily decreased, till at the present time, in our country, there are only a very small number of crimes that are punished by taking human life. The object of this law imposing capital punishment for the commission of certain offences seems to be for the protection of society and for the reformation of the criminal. Now if it can be proven that this law fails to protect society and reform the criminal, it is surely a failure and should be erased from our statutes. Any punishment to be just must be infallible in its application. It is a self-evident truth that the human mind has never framed a law that could be judged strictly by this test, but it is equally as true that there are some laws that come nearer giving satisfaction in this respect than others. Of all punishments now inflicted, capital punishment is most liable to err in this particular. It is a matter of life or death with the accused and he resorts to any means, either fair or foul, to secure his acquittal. Many are the instances on record, where by means of bribery a guilty party has been allowed to go free, and, on the other hand, there are examples in our own memory of men suffering death for a crime of which they were innocent. That great and praiseworthy maxim of our law "better that ninety and nine guilty persons should go at liberty than that one innocent person should suffer," like all other human laws, is not infallible. The punishment by death of one innocent man, though he occupy an humble sphere in life, should ever after deter us from resorting to that irrevokable step.

"Murder," in the eye of the law, "is the killing of a human being with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied," and the punishment for it is death. There may be many circumstances connected with the murder which would either tend to show the heinousness of the crime or they might be such as would palliate the offence. The age, habits, physical and mental abilities or disabilities and the environments of the accused should be taken into consideration. If the criminal's age be tender, his habits and character good, he should not suffer the same punishment that one old in sin and hardened by former crimes should suffer. Our law does not say that any one over twenty years of age, having a reputation for being overbearing and of a turbulent disposition, on convic-

tion of murder, shall suffer death. But it does decree that any person, young or old. male or female, no matter whether such person has been a law abiding citizen or an outlaw, upon conviction of murder, "shall be hanged by the neck until dead." A man may lie in wait for his victim and with a ruthless hand attempt to stab him to the heart, but owing more to the direction of a kind providence than to the dictates of his own evil heart, may miss his aim and not succeed in accomplishing his dastardly work. Morally such a man is just as guilty of murder as he would have been had he succeeded in slaying his victim. But the nature of the law is such that it is impossible for such an one to be arraigned for murder, and thus a murderer at heart is permitted to go forth to seek new victims.

Capital punishment takes a step that can never be revoked. Men after mature deliberation have decided to take human life, when they are cognizant of the fact that the power to give life rests only with God. After the felon has suffered the death penalty, though sufficient evidence to clearly prove his innocence might be adduced, it is powerless to aid him. With all other punishments it is in the power of the State to commute the sentence and to restore the convict, in a measure, to his former position in society. Not so with capital punishment. It puts the criminal beyond the reach of human aid.

It is impossible for capital punishment to be of a reformatory character. It takes the life of the malifactor, hence it is impossible, after this step has been taken, for it to reform him. In nearly every case, where a person has been sentenced to be hung, strenuous efforts are made to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. This inspires hope of life in the heart of the criminal, and instead of preparing to appear before the judgment bar of his Creator, the whole time and attention of the prisoner is occupied in furthering the efforts being made in his behalf. Too often in cases of this kind the one convicted will swear to false statements, even calling on God to bear witness to the truthfulness of his oath. Now suppose the Governor does not deem it fit and proper to modify the punishment. Is it not clear that the culprit is ushered before his Creator without proper preparation? Many of the murderers of this generation, even on the gallows, stoutly

deny their guilt, and express themselves as being ready and prepared to become loyal citizans of that happy and peaceful land, prepared for those who walk uprightly. These last words of the criminal become known and among the ignorant his death is regarded as being more the death of a martyr than of a felon. Surely a feeling of this kind does not tend towards the reformation of the masses.

By taking the life of the murderers, the life of one is taken, whom the Creator would let live longer. Is not his crime as black in the eyes of God as in the eyes of his fellow men? Does he not violate the law of God as much, yes more, than the laws of man? Yet man takes his life when God would willingly allow him to live.

A person convicted of a crime punishable by death, may be in possession of evidence bearing on the case, which no other possesses. Perhaps the criminal is an ignorant man and does not appreciate the value of the evidence which he alone possesses. It can be readily seen, that if a person cognizant of such evidence is subjected to capital punishment, the nature of the punishment is such that this source of evidence will be forever annihilated.

The principal argument brought forward by the supporters of capital punishment is, that it is the most efficient preventive of murder. It is argued that death is the only punishment sufficiently severe to deter men from committing murder. Men do suffer capital punishment, still the number of murders does not seem to be decreasing. Since capital punishment by hanging does not prevent the commission of murder, why not make the punishment more severe by surrounding it with all the barbarities of the savage tribes of the world? If dread of death is the only punishment that can deter men from committing murder, and it is found that it does not wholly cleanse our social system of that evil, is it not reasonable to suppose that a judicious system of torture administered in connection with death would accomplish the desired result? History tells us that in the days when all manner of torture was heaped upon the unfortunate criminal, felony was more prevalent than at the present day, when the lives of many of our criminals are taken by means of electricity, thus dying a painless death. Statistics show that in the countries where capital punishment has been abolished, crimes formerly pun-

ishable by death have decreased in number. Capital punishment has been abolished in several States of the Union, and the result has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. In at least one country where it has been repealed, murder has decreased fifty per cent., although in the face of a marked increase of population.

There is in this State a growing public sentiment in favor of lynch law, because the juries fail to convict the guilty parties of murder. In many cases juries are compelled to find the accused either guilty or not guilty of murder, when they could easily arrive at a verdict of manslaughter were it not for the technicalities of the law. These miscarriages in the execution of the law are, in many instances, attributed to the inefficiency of the jury system. There may be instances where the laws governing the conduct and actions of jurors have been willfully and completely ignored, but if the facts in the case were known, it would be found that the fault lay in the jurors and not in the jury system. No law can be efficient unless there are true, noble, and law-abiding men to execute that law, and so long as our jury boxes are filled with illiterate, prejudiced and law-breaking men, just so long will there be imaginary flaws picked in the jury system.

It has been said that in one of the counties of this State it is almost impossible to empanel a jury for a murder trial without being compelled to select at least one man who has been arraigned for a similar offence. It is a notable fact that in this county it is a rare occurrence for a murderer to be convicted.

It is clear to all that there is something radically wrong in regard to the law under consideration. It does not reform the criminal, neither does it prevent others from committing murder. It exercises a pernicious influence upon society, because of the fact that it is allowed to remain a law, but it is not enforced. The universal and concurrent testimony of all those countries that have abolished capital punishment is, that the number of murders instead of increasing has decreased since its repeal. So taking all these things into consideration is it not reasonable to suppose that the repeal of this law would be beneficial to the welfare and prosperity of our own Palmetto State? Surely it would not prove to be detrimental to the peace and happiness of our people.

The fear of suffering capital punishment for the commission of murder has about reached the minimum. In a murder trial the counsel exerts himself as much to secure the acquittal of his client of manslaughter as of murder. The fear of confinement in the penitentiary is the mooted question, while the fear of being hanged is a matter of secondary consideration.

It is a matter of the greatest importance for the prisoner's counsel to be able to produce sufficient authority to convince the bench that his client must be convicted of murder or acquitted. If successful in establishing this point to the satisfaction of the court, it is almost a foregone conclusion that the prisoner will be allowed to go at liberty. Quite a number of the murderers of this day and time are men whose sense of honor is such that they had much rather suffer death than be confined for life at hard labor in a State penitentiary.

If the punishment for murder were imprisonment for life, it would be a most potent factor in the prevention of murders committed by men of the above mentioned class. It would also be found that juries would be more efficient in the matter of convicting murderers. The masses are naturally averse to taking life in expiation for the most horrible crime, but they would not hesitate to confine the criminal in prison for life. Would it not be much better to confine even the blackest hearted murderer in prison where he would be prevented from further depredation upon society; where he would have time and opportunity to repent of his sin, and become a better, a truer and a nobler man; where if evidence were brought to light that would prove his innocence, he could be restored to his friends, to his home and to his kindred; than to put him to death, thus perhaps consigning him to the horrors of an eternal hell?

Murder does not seem to be decreasing in this State. Almost every daily paper contains an account of some shocking and ghastly murder committed within our borders. From the cloud capped granite hills of Pickens and Oconee, to the sandy beaches of Charleston and Beaufort, a continuous and heart rending wail is ascending to Heaven from the hearts of a host of widows and fatherless children, earnestly imploring a merciful God, so to direct the law makers of our State that

they may adopt some wise measure by which the ravages of this ferocious demon, murder, can be completely and eternally subdued. Let us then, in this, the autumn of the nineteenth century, which has indeed been a century of progress, realizing the evils of capital punishment, and humbly invoking the aid and guidance of an Allwise Providence, erase from our statutes this, the latest remnant of barbarism, and instead of the motto, "He that sheddeth man's blood his blood shall by man be shed," let our banner be inscribed: "Vengence is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord"

W. A. LYON.

SOME DEFECTS IN OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM.

This is an age of innovation and progress, stagnation and retrogression. At first sight this appears a strange paradox, but on close analysis its seeming absurdity is not so readily detected.

Changes are rapidly taking place; some for better, some for worse. Progress is being made along all lines, but too often in the wrong direction; and while silver tongued optimists are pro claiming this an age of advancement and enlightenment, in fact, the golden era of the world's history, there is a social stagnation and retrogression that cannot but cause thoughtful men to fear for the future.

It is not the intention of this paper to parade a plethoric array of wiredrawn sentimentalities, or to present a phlegmatic conglomeration of platitudes, but simply to indicate some of the flagrant defects, or rather *evils*, of our social system. In reviewing the testimony of history it is found that the stability and harmony of the social cosmos, has always largely depended upon the relationship subsisting between the sexes. The status of that relationship is, today, of paramount consideration.

Modern society, while presenting on the surface an appearance of culture, refinement and strict propriety, is often at the core a disgusting mass of putrescence. This is rather strong language, but *ipso facto* it will be sustained.

In this very progressive and recherche age, one of the requisites of the polite society is for young ladies to be "fast" (whatever may be the signification of that term) and for

young men to be "wild." In either case nothing is more despicable than a "slow coach." Young ladies "come out" at an age when their seductive charms would be much more appropriately displayed, and, perhaps, better appreciated in the nursery than on the ball or drawing room floor. Conceive of a fourteen year old *young lady*, (there are no *girls*) riding, walking, attending balls, operas, receptions, &c., unprotected, save by her own innocence, and some unsophisticated youth of the same age. Chaperones are conspicuous mostly by their absence, and even their presence is but giving license to acts which otherwise would not be considered "just the thing" or "in good form." Can no harm emanate from such? Surely no thoughtful person will deny that, to say the least, it is imprudent.

A woman's only shield is her innocence and purity. And when the word "purity" is used, it must not be construed in its baser sense of opposition to what is vile and corrupt, but simply of cleanliness of mind, heart and soul, thought, word and deed. Young ladies and gentlemen indulge in a laxity of conversation and freedom of manner greatly to be deplored. Were some of the conversations of our young folk analized by all the sages of antiquity, not one iota of common sense, not one word or thought calculated to improve either party could be extracted therefrom, but much tending in a downward direction would appear. Again, many young people suffering from an abnormal ebullition of spirits (?) and poetry, perhaps, must needs add force to their edifying conversations, by bringing into service a great number of gestures. And, owing to the proximity of the parties, in their graceful manipulations, the arms, instead of traveling through a naked void, very often come in contact with some tangible object. Then what follows is, to use the parlance of modern society, the "poetry of action" or "the huggage act." Is this compatible with that lofty moral sentiment which *should* pervade our social system?

But now some righteously indignant matron will exclaim: "*My* daughter does not act in such a manner, *she* is a lady." My dear madame, your daughter is doubtless a lady, but she does such things, and worse. In your presence she may be a perfect paragon of maidenly grace and propriety, but, ah, just let the watchful eye of mama be removed, and such a

metamorphosis takes place as would put to shame the happy conceits of old Ovid! Such a course cannot but engender a spirit of deceit and dissimulation which must be enervating and detrimental. This is not the vapid imagination of a morbid mind, but plain, stern facts.

Again, parents are either very indifferent, or have great confidence in human nature. They will permit their daughters to accept the attentions of young men anent they know nothing, save that they dress well and have an air of respectibility. Never do they stop to inquire whether or not they are afflicted with such a thing as a character, or consider what may be the influence exerted on their daughters. If mothers could but know the characters, or rather want of characters, of some of the young men who are accustomed to appear in public with their daughters, and are frequent visitors at their homes, they would blush for shame at their carelessness and indiscretion. They seem to entirely ignore the fact that wolves *have* been found in sheep's clothing, and complacently speak of such a young man's attentions to their daughters, when, oh, if they could but know and see what is apparent to all save themselves, they would hang their heads in contrition!

Another sad feature of our social system is the disregard of all true sentiment, and the foolish recklessness with which our young people, to use their expression, "make love." A young man conceives it his patriotic duty to fall most deeply in love with almost every young lady he meets, and after a time imparts to her the startling information. Let it be said by way of parenthesis that his avowal is too often accelerated by his fair charmer. On the other hand, young ladies boast of the conquests they make and very often overstep the bounds of propriety to obtain them. By showing a decided preference for a young man, and by conversing in a manner in which not much is *said* but too much may be *inferred*, a young lady leads on a young man, till flattered into believing he has won the affections of a terrestrial angel, he confesses his passion but to be sneered at, ridiculed, and rejected. It has been the writer's sad experience to see several young lives pregnant with possibility forever blasted by a woman's ruthless hand, more than one noble manhood rendered worthless by trusting

to the keeping of a heartless woman, God's most precious boon —a pure, unselfish love. The contrary is true in very few, exceptional cases.

The most revolting and deplorable phase of modern society is the wide variance of the standards of morality as established in reference to the sexes; the disgusting connivance of vice in man, the scathing denunciation in woman. A man may debauch himself and be as low in point of morals as Nero, yet maintain his respectability, move in the best circles, and associate with pure, spotless women. His sins may be known, but the divine right of being a *man*, of course, excuses him, Men will be men, you know. But let the mildest odor of impurity rest about a woman's reputation and it is forever blasted; let the faintest cloud of suspicion overshadow, for a moment, a woman's fair fame and it is lost beyond redemption. She is at once socially ostracised, looked upon as a thing unclean, the contamination of whose touch is to be dreaded, and held up as an example of human depravity. A young man under like and worse circumstances is received by all, his little(?)indiscretions regretted and condoned. Young ladies will accept the attentions of young men who, they know, are guilty of the most flagrant excesses, in fact, will almost place a premium upon vice, but will not deign to speak to a fallen creature of their own sex. Brothers will permit their sisters to associate with young men whose private characters would favorably compare with some of Zola's most realistic portrayals yet for a fortune would not let them be seen with a young lady of "doubtful reputation." Why this difference? is it right, is it just? Why should woman be held to stricter accountability than man? Why should vice be denounced in the one and condoned in the other? Away with that morbid sentiment which makes wrong right, poses vice for virtue, and in its shameless strides toward a burlesque respectibility, crushes humanity beneath its feet!

Let the same standard apply to man as woman; let our women be "strong and pure and patient;" our men noble, brave and virtuous; let things be called by their true names, then shall be attained the consummation of those social principles of which this boastful nineteenth century should be the exponent.

SENEX.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

A. J CAUTHEN, JR., Editor.

The members of the class of '90 are promiscuously scattered from North Carolina to Nashville, Tenn. Some are engaged in teaching, others are pursuing special studies at Universities, while others are engaged as salesmen, book-agents, etc.

Among those who are teaching we mention Messrs J. G. Baker, M. M. Lander, J. W. Nash, Jones Fuller and R. E. Ware. Messrs. T. G. Herbert, Jr., and D. M. McLeod are taking a Theological Course at Vanderbilt, while C. H. Clyde, when last heard from, was meeting with some success in the book business. He expects, however, to join the S. C. Conference at its next session. We have no positive information concerning the rest of the class, but hope they will come to light in the near future.

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C. L. McArtha, class of '61, A. M. in '64, who for years past has filled the chair of Natural Science in the Alabama State Normal College, has been elected Professor of English in Southern University, Greensboro, Ala.

Professor McCartha has quite lately written a little book titled "The Lost Tribes of Israel; or, Europe and America in History and in Prophesy." The book is full of sound principles and ought to interest every loyal American. We quote a short paragraph from the chapter on "Pan-America:" "The peace of America is not a peace of force and fear, but of amity and kindly feeling. If America in its leading nations fights at all, it will be along the line of the great principles of true civilization.

"How paltry appear the little issues over which Demagogues foam and small partisans rave quadrennially! How many names, popularized by the little eddy of an hour, go out in obscurity and night in a decade!

How many tremors seize the timorous and shake the cowardly as the years roll by. The idler, in his cockle-shell boat, is panic-stricken as the white-capped waves toss him on their crests; but the fearless mariner treads with steady steps the lofty deck of the great ocean rider, and with unflinching eye surveys the stormy sea, knowing that every rolling billow drives him nearer haven and home, and with untrembling hand upon the wheel uses storm and calm alike to bear him on his way. Never before has the individual man been worth so much as now, and here. The men under Cyrus and Darius and Hannibal were things undistinguishable in the mass; the men in America are powers,—each a host. The women of Greece and Rome were drudges or playthings; the women of America are factors of civilization. He who will, may lead. Let

American politics be purged of venality, American society of corruption, American education of narrowness, American enterprise of mammonism, American religion of superstition and formality. Let statesmen be patriots, with views as broad as this broad land, let politicians arise above petty partisanship, let teachers present the universal truth as high as heaven and as wide as the universe, and let preachers proclaim a complete salvation for a redeemed humanity. Broaden, deepen, widen every stream of usefulness, every channel of influence, jetty the Mississippi that its royal volume may have free flow, and jetty the broader, deeper stream of civilization. Let Anglo-Americans "know their rights,and, knowing,dare maintain." China can wait, Japan can endure, India can be put off, Africa is unready; America is ripening to the harvest. Evangelize, civilize, Christianize America for God and humanity. Then "Liberty enlightning the world will be no myth, but a glorious realism"

R. A. Few, graduate of '89, has accepted a professorship in the Patrick Military Institute, Anderson, S. C.

W. Holmes Hardin,Jr.,class '87, is attending the Law Department of Vanderbilt, while D. M. McLeod and T. G. Herbert, Jr., graduates of '90, are taking the Theological Course at the same University.

O. M. Buzhardt, class of '75, is engaged in the mercantile business in Edgefield County.

Rev. G. G. Harley, General Secretary of the Fayetteville, (N.C.,) Y. M. C. A. for the past year, has resigned that position and has been appointed pastor of Kinston Station, N. C. Conference.

Rev. E. E. Bomar, of the class of '79, was married September 16th to Miss Nannie Landrum, of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Bomar recently graduated at the Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, Ky., and has accepted a call to the pastorate of Mt. Sterling Baptist Church.

J. M Workman, class of '89, has recently accepted the Secretaryship of the Y. M. C. A. of Detroit, Mich.

Rev. P. C. Bryce, of the class of '69, who for several years past filled the chair of Latin and Greek in Southwestern University, Tex., has been elected President of San Juan Industrial College, New Mexico.

A. C. Wightman, Ph. D., who graduated at Wofford in the class of '79, has recently been elected Professor of Biology in Maryland State Agricultural College. Dr. Wightman was for a few years Fellow in Johns Hopkins University at which Institution he received the degree of Ph. D. in '89.

T. A. Graham, class '77, and H. C. Folk. class '80, have been nominated as members of the House of Representatives from Abbeville and Barnwell Counties, respectively.

Giles L. Wilson, class '88, is now Bookkeeper for Beaumont Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C.

EDITORIAL AND EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

HENRY F. JENNINGS, Editor.

It is hardly expected that we give anything like a salutation. We can however appropriately record our hopes and expectations. We hope not to lower in the least the former standard of our Journal, but, if possible, to raise it.

The students, if they would have us succeed, must lend unstitintingly all the aid in their power. Our hope, sincere hope, is to make it worthy of their good will, an object of their just pride. A college journal, we wish to devote it fairly and honestly to the interests of our college and to the friends of education. Being one among many college journals, we wish it to maintain a favorable stand in a field already gracefully entered.

There is more true, pleasure and profit in good will than enmity; accordingly we trust we shall be able to pursue a course of such breadth and catholicity as will win for us the good will of other colleges.

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It is of prime importance to the new matriculate to understand and appreciate the benefit derivable from an early knowledge of college duties, and a full determination to win what Lee termed the greatest glory, "The glory of duty done." To those who have recklessly spent a portion of their college life, a change would unfold what utter contempt their folly merited. They would understand the spirit of generosity that enabled their fellow students to withhold from their folly its proper consequence.

Those just entering college can best begin by avowing their unalterable purpose to a close, punctual, manly and energetic application to the demands of duty. Commence the great work of educating yourself in *soundness, honesty* and

capacity. Perhaps, the final qualification necessary to continued success is *self-command.* The man who has thorough self-command is in a position to formulate the exact principles which should govern him and possesses the inexorable will to press his principles to a glorious end.

The famous General Henry Lee wrote thus to his son at Harvard University: "But there is another matter which very much affects my heart, and which I have glanced at in some of my letters; the acquirement of complete self-command. It is the pivot upon which the character, fame and independence of us mortals hang." In the lives of the men of history, whether they were good or bad, depends upon the holy or unholy channels into which they turned their self-command. It is a qualification of great prominence in the life of a soldier; and we should remember that it was the prophetic Grady who called the "campus the training camp of the future."

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The returning students were greeeted by three new professors. Our few weeks experience with them testify the earnest and effective work of our Trustees. The history of Wofford has been and is progressive. Not made up of those "booms" which soon exhaust themselves, but of that slow and sure prosperity which is born of solid, effective, consecrated service of Faculty and Trustees. In this, we speak not our own views, but voice the sentiment of the students. It is bracing to see the unity existing between the students, at present the largest number we have ever had.

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The opening of Converse College is a milestone in the history of Spartanburg· It is one of the handsomest buildings in the State, supplied with every modern convenience; blessed with an able and working Faculty and filled with willing and capable students. Dr. Carlisle in his dedicatory address well said that it was a lasting monument to him "who gave much and risked more" to establish it.

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"Recollections of General Grant," by Geo. W. Childs, has been received and we take pleasure in giving it an unqualified recommendation. The two names connected with this book are widely known, and we feel assured that the lives of

these men will never be thcroughly known without some knowledge of the contents of it. The author is a little egotistical, but his egotism itself is burdened with choice information.

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Upon our return after a pleasant vacation we found our table loaded with exchanges. Our eyes first fell upon the "University Carolinian," which was well filled. Especially good were the essays for the Carolinan medal and the sketch of Honorable Wm. C. Preston. We were sorry to see that the contest for the medal was not warmer. The students should value such a good intention on the part of the "Carolinian" and unitedly rally to its support, assisting the business manager in his effort to enlarge it. We hope to see this done, giving to our State University a magazine able to bear a favorable comparison with the best University Journals.

The "Gazette," edited by the young ladies of the Cooper-Limestone Institute, is a rich, rare and racy little sheet, which always does a needed service by bringing cheer to us in our monotonous work.

The "Arkansas College Magazine" is one of our most interesting exchanges. We enjoy the thoughts of our distant contemporaries. The editorial on Gullibility should be carefully pondered by every student into whose hands it may fall. Studied and heeded it will save you many mortifications hereafter.

"Our Monthly" comes brimful of its usually excellent matter. In representing the Thornwell Orphanage, it reaches the homes of most of our truest people who should never fail to exert every possible effort to extend the usefulness of this noble institution—an institution which is but a fit monument to the good and great J. H. Thornwell.

The "Davidson Monthly" is filled with *good* pieces. Very appropriately it opens with an excellent article on Jefferson Davis, whose death wrung the Southern heart and moistened the Southern eye. With the writer we know that "he has risen above the petty turmoils of this poor world and sits with angels in the regions of eternal light."

The "Southland," founded under the auspicies of President J. C. Price, of Livingston College. Salisbury, N. C., is a splendid magazine. What is truly surprising is that it is a genuine negro magazine. Only such evidence as the Southland is needed to substantiate the highest conception of the negroes. Considerable literary attainment was evident in this magazine.

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Berlin has 4,713 regular students and 1822 visiting Students during the Summer Semester. There are 732 more at Berlin than at Leipsic, Halle and Erlangen.

There are at present only five States in the Union where a school master can legally flog a pupil.

Every minute 502,500 tons of watsr pass Niagra Falls. On March 29, 1848, this famous fall was almost dry for a few hours.

"The object glass of the Lick Telescope in California has an area of 1018 square inches. The next largest, that at Pulkowa in Russia. has an area of only 706 square inches."

PLEASE READ.

When we commenced the publication of this Journal, we resolved to use every effort to make it a success. While its success for the past few years has not met with our most sanguine expectation, yet it has been sufficient to encourage us in our enterprise. We respectfully ask the friends of the Journal, who have hitherto given us their hearty support, to aid us in extending its circulation. Please send to the business manager the names of friends who would likely subscribe. Those who receive the Journal and are in arrears will please remit the amount due at once. By so doing you will relieve the business manager of a great deal of unnecessary labor. If your subscription has expired, please *renew* immediately by remitting the subscription fee.

J. J. RILEY, Business Manager.

Let us urge upon the students the propriety of looking over our advertising list before making their purchases. By all means, gentlemen, patronize those who patronize our enterprise.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

J. H. THACKER, Editor.

As this is the first number of the Journal since commencement, we thought, perhaps, our readers who were deprived the privilege of attending would like to have an account of it now.

Every alumnus, no doubt, thinks the commencement that made him an alumnus was the best the college has ever had, and the *biggest* thing done during that commencement was the making of his graduating speech. The writer himself, no doubt, like all of his fellow class mates, will think the same thing after next June. But our last commencement was a very delightful occasion indeed. It is the opinion of many that it was the best we have had in years.

There was a large attendance during the whole occasion, and on Sunday morning the chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity. The commencement sermon was preached by Rev. J. J. Tigert, of Vanderbilt University. We were expecting something good from him and we were not disappointed. He stirred our heads and hearts; he made us both feel and think.

Dr. Rankin preached a grand and eloquent sermon on Sunday night before the Y. M. C. A.

The two Societies were addressed on Monday morning by Hon. L. F. Youmans, of Columbia, S. C.

All who attended, so far as we can learn, were well pleased. The receptions on Monday and Tuesday nights were pleasant occasions, indeed, to all the students and we tried to make it such to all our guests, and we are not sure, but we have reason to believe that some of the youug ladies made impressions that will last for,—it may be for life.

Tuesday morning, commencement day, eleven young men were given their diplomas and sent out into the world to do, what?

Dr. H. Baer's address before the alumni association was highly prized both for its real merit, and because the men whose honored names our two societies bear was the subject of his address.

Thus closed one of the most delightful commencements the college has ever had.

LET THE COLLEGE BOYS TAKE NOTICE.

According to our statutes, the offender shall pay the penalty of the law, which is right. There is another law that lays a penalty upon him who causes another to offend; this is right also; for it was made by a higher authority than mam. The boys at the Fitting School are not allowed to receive company during study hours,and if they do they must pay the penalty. Let the college boys bear this in mind and not visit their friends at the Fitting School while they are at their studies. Some have already caused their friends to be reported for the violation of this law, and we should not impose on them in this way. Let us stay away till the rules of their school will allow them to entertain us as they would like.

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The two societies held their elections (at the usual time) for marshals which resulted as folows:

Preston: C. C. Herbert, chief; R. C. McRoy, Junior; B. W. Crouch, Sophomore; and W. W Watson, Freshman.

Calhoun: T. G. McLeod, Junior; W. C. Kirkland, Sophomore; H. L. Bomar, Freshman. These are the men whom we have delighted to honor by giving them these positions and we have reason to believe that they will delight to honor us in these positions.

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The anniversary has been postponed until Nov. 7. Mr. M. O. Ligon, who was elected last spring to represent the Calhoun Society, resigned his position and Mr. C. G. Harmon was elected in his place, and it was posponed in order that Mr. Harmon might have more time to get his speech ready. The speakers now are W. W. Bruce, Senior, to represent the Preston Society. and C. G. Harmor, Junior, to represent the Calhoun.

These gentlemen have prospective, and some retrospective, reputation as orators and the public may expect to hear something good.

———

The reputation our boys made last year as foot-ball players has not been forgotten, nor has it been bounded by the boundary lines of our State. Trinity College in N.C. has sent in her challenge to play us in Charlotte. Our boys have not been practicing and we do not know whether it will be accepted or not.

Our friends will be glad to know that the college has opened up better this year than at any time previous in her history. On the first day of Oct. as the professors took their seats on the rostrum they looked into the faces of one hundred and twenty-five young men. That number was never seen before in this chapel at once, seeking admittance into the college classes. Last year there were one hundred and twelve matriculated here and that was the most that had ever been here before; up to date we have on roll about one hundred and forty. We are glad to see so many good looking and, we trust, good young men swelling our ranks. We give them a hearty welcome.

———o———

We know not how other institutions receive their new men, but for Wofford College we can say that the barbarous days of hazing are numbered with the things of the past on her campus.

Instead of the home-sick boy being overpowered and blacked or bumped against some tree like a brute, the arm of Christian love and sympathy is thrown around him and he is drawn to the hearts of brothers who have felt what he feels. We are glad to see that the older students spare no pains in trying to make the new ones feel at home. The professors and students spent an hour very pleasantly at the Y. M. C. A. reception in Alumni Hall Oct. 2nd. All seemed to enjoy it.

We are glad to see such interest manifested on the part of the students at large in the prayer-meeting. Dr. Carlisle's room was full of young men on the first Sunday morning of the session and the attendance has been good ever since. We have had some very pleasant meetings and the out-look for the college community is hopeful when we see young men starting their college course upon their knees.

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Bishop W. W. Duncan favored his Alma Mater with a call the other day and conducted our morning worship, after which he gave us some excellent advice, as he always does. We were glad to see him and hope he will come again soon.

———

The older students not only had to get used to the faces of the new students in our midst, but there were three other new faces to be learned, Professors Craighead, Snyder and Pritch-

ard. We knew they were here before we came and it was with fear and trembling that we returned. But they are very pleasant looking men who are in sympathy with the man who is struggling at the post of duty, and are willing to give him a helping hand. We welcome them to our college community and hope our intercourse with them will be pleasant as well as profitable.

The Fitting School opened up well this year, it now has ninety eight names enrolled and others expected. There are twenty three in the Senior Class, only three of which are new students.

The Intermediate Class has fifty eight in it and the remainder in the Junior.

The moral tone of the school is very high and everything is working finely. Prof. Rembert, the head master, has spared no pains to make the boys comfortable.

Spartanburg is a growing town and has quite a number of new places of interest to the students, but the place of greatest interest to the boys now is Converse College. Quite a number of the boys have sisters there and, I suppose, all have "cousins." This, of course, makes things more lively than they have been before. The young men take more interest in outdoor exercise, especially, afternoon strolls. We are glad to see so many young ladies attending its first session. The College opened the same day that ours did and with nearly as many in humber. One hundred and fifty have enrolled their names upon its register already and others are expected. Every County in the State is represented and about 89 per cent. of the scholarships have been taken. About ninety are in the music class and about twenty in the class of art.

Young ladies can take a thorough business course there in Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, &c.

We hope for it a very successful year.

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THE

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

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NOBILITY OF SERVICE.

(Prize Essay for Calhoun Society Medal, by Wm. J. Cocke.)

Truth is to the soul as the eye to the body. Through it we discern all noble purpose in life which beautifies man's character and forms it into one symmetrical whole. 'Tis this truth coupled with love forming the underlying principles of the whole Christian Cosmos that are alike the everlasting cornerstones upon which are erected the superstructure of all true service. Truth shapes the intent; love, the great motive power brings the intention into practical workings. Hence while all service classifies itself under two heads, first, that in which there is a consideration for value received; and second, that which is rendered gratuitously, it shall be the purpose of this essay to discuss only the higher order of service in which may be found mind, heart and soul.

A noble act not only benefits the one to whom it is rendered, but its influence does not fade in this life. There is nothing in the whole universe that can arise to quench its immortality. Like the mountain's stream, gushing forth in its pure, rarefied air, refreshing all it meets, it goes leaping down the cataract and across the meadows of time to mingle at last in the ocean of eternity.

To discriminate between acts of service there should not be taken into consideration the magnitude of the act nor the result proceeding therefrom, but the motive of heart that actuated it. The widow shut out from the joy and gayety of the world by the seemingly dark cloud of fortune, supporting

her fatherless children by her manual labor of sixpence per day trusting implicitly God's Providence to supplement her efforts in filling the hungry mouths and clothing the naked bodies, is rendering as true service to God and man as did Wesley, when although scourged and abused by the mob, he preached the word of God. The one act reveals to the world an humble cottage where figure a widowed mother and her orphan children; the other presents the magnificent panorama of costly temples in which are gathered six million souls hymning praises to Him who in recognition of the first act has said: "She hath done what she could." In both acts the demands of duty are fully satisfied, the debt of love equally discharged, and although looked upon by man as not admitting of comparison, are chronicled alike in the records of eternity.

Since motive is the golden balance upon which is measured all true service, it does not require a Vanderbilt or a Gould to render a noble act; for a noble act is of royal birth though it be in the heart of the most humble. The widow's mite weighs as heavily in the balance as does the great (Pea body) fund. It is only through the rendering of this service that true happiness is realized. This happiness arises not only from the realization of having done a good deed, but from an ever present objective knowledge of the good done.

This gratuitous service is either philanthropic or religious. Viewing it in the light of philanthropy, what a mistaken idea there exists that true service to country can be rendered only in time of war. The ballot in the hands of a good man is as mighty weapon in rendering noble service to country as the drawn sword. The most humble peasant, enjoying the consciousness of his liberty and staunch to principle, casting his ballot in defiance of the majority, losing thereby perchance the only means of a livelihood for his family, is rendering as noble service to his country as did he when he made the charge at the command of his gallant leader.

They in whose hands are placed the reins of power do by the faithful performance of their duty render true service to country. At the close of the Revolution America was a financial wreck. She had by that bloody war incurred a debt of one hundred million. Every man from Massachusetts to Georgia

was an office seeker. Under such unfavorable circumstances was the administration of Washington. By his realizing as he did the sacredness of the trust committed to him with unerring sagacity he chose officers fitted to fill the positions of trust, thereby rendering as noble service to his country as he did during his brilliant career as a military leader.

Why is the name of the illustrious hero of the revolution held more sacred in the hearts of both Europeans and Americans than that of the European conqueror whose marvelous conquests remain unequaled in the annals of history? It is due to the fact that the actions of the patriotic Washington in peace as in war were born of a noble purpose. His deeds prompted by a sense of duty have borne fruit to bless succeeding ages. Those of Napoleon, prompted by selfish ambition, went down with him in magnificent ruin amidst the imprecations of the world!

Neither victory nor defeat measures the degrees of service; but that sincerity of purpose which in defence of its conception of right defies death to crush it or victory to intoxicate. It were a pity that the name of every boy in Grey and and every one in Blue, who in rendering true service to country laid down the plough to shoulder the rifle, cannot be given a page in American history. Let Memorial day come; the names of Lee, Jackson, Grant and Sherman are on every tongue. Even the voice of the long silenced cannon seem to pronounce with admiration the services of the gallant leaders as true and noble. Amid all the excitement and praise-giving no special mention is made of that private who on the field at Gettysburg still struggled onward in defense of country although six bullets from the foe had pierced his manly form; and the thousands who followed his heroic example are only in a collective way, if indeed at all, remembered. But it is good to know that every noble act whether on part of general or private receives alike at His own hand its just reward.

Noble service rendered to humanity is true service to God, for "manward is Godward." We can conceive of no service more noble and lasting than that rendered by the individual who actuated by the highest motive, administers to the temporal wants of suffering humanity. Indeed

"To serve with lofty gifts the lowly needs
Of the poor race for which the Godman died,
And do it all for love—
Oh, this is great."

In discussing this phase of philantropic service we find that all adminstrations to temporal wants are not of necessity a noble service. Behold Robert Ingersoll, under the light of whose home life the principles of morality and human kindness are clearly defined. Watch him as he takes his morning walk visiting the sick and dying, giving to the poor alms, but with them. alas, infidelity. His service is not an inspired one. The influence of his infidelity poisons the soul of the body his hands have blessed. The foundation of his philanthropy is temporal and must decay. Behold the Christian. As he visits the sick and dying; as he administers to their temporal wants; watch him as he tells them of Jesus and a hereafter. His service is a prototype of that rendered by Him who while giving bread to the body fed the soul as well. The infidel satisfies the cravings of the physical at the sacrifice of the spiritual. His service is dwarfed and defective; that of the Christian full and complete. His act spans, the river of death and finds its full fruition in a saved life on the shores of eternity.

Typical service of obedience is prompted by love to God and love to man. Service from fear of punishment is not sound. Fear is a driving force. Love is a pleasant, irresistible power, the golden key which unlocks the doors of selfishness and liberates the soul into that broader sphere of action where alone can be realized the nobility of service. That individual who is actuated to obedience from fear renders it mechanically and is benefitted in no way by his action; while he who is actuated to obedience from love is conformed to and becomes a part of the act itself. His views are broadened, his soul expanded as the result of his noble service. "The boy who stood on the burning deck" had not only committed to memory the fifth commandment but had inculcated in his very nature the principles which it embodies.

Strictly religious service is possibly the highest order of service. It is the last arc in the circle of man's serving. If this be drawn the circle in all its symmetry is formed. It

may be the giving of only a cup of cold water in His name it may be in the visit to the sick; it may be in surrendering cherished hopes, in forsaking home and native land for a heathen land where sweet life must be spent in teaching an ignorant and heathen race the plan of salvation. Where and however rendered, it is prompted by the same great power, love, and is the grand climax—the perfection of service.

The mother's service, embracing as it does the attributes of suffering, patience, sympathy and substitution, illustrates richly the true nobility of service. It is a service divinely inspired, involving infinite possibilities; and the responsibility entailed in rendering it makes it the more sacred. The appreciation of its value makes it the "covenant seed" for the perpetuation of God's kingdom on earth; while the counterpart of this true service is made manifest in nearly all crime. The darkest days of bloodshed that France or England ever witnessed may be attributed to the influence of ungodly mothers. The brightest days these great powers ever experienced were during the administrations of good and peaceful rulers, who while young were under the watchful eye of a Christian mother. The mother's service is the unheard whisper which in future ages speaks aloud in human character. The trusting Hanna, long years after, speaks to us throngh an obedient Samuel; while the wicked Abijah proclaims to an entire nation the idolatry of his mother Maachah. Washington, Gregory, Wesley, Knox, Luther Calvin and Husk, the the greatest benefactors of the race, were in early chidhood turned to Christ by the influence of consecrated mothers. Look upon the bush of beautiful rose in full bloom. How beautiful the foliage, how perfect its form! In our admiration how many of us would remember the training hand of the patient gardner. We may be spell-bound under the imagery of the great Talmage; we may be forced to a conclusion by the sound logic of Spurgeon; we may feast our souls upon the eloquence of a Pierce or a Prentiss, and all the while the gentle training hand and the loving prayerful heart that set in motion these great influences are hidden beneath the grandeur of their great results. "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." It is the mother who bend the twig, and in doing so she renders a service that can be read in the character of the offspring as if written by "pen of iron and point of diamond:"

Among the many gift services that of suffering was the mighty weapon which cut deep enough to extract a single murmur from the most patient of men; yet the rod which felled him was the very beam that raised him from the pit of ignorance and doubt to the plane of an intelligent reasoning. Grasping the profound truths here revealed, he gained for himself a knowledge of God's sovereignty and purpose concerning man, and he sinned not.

It was this nobility in suffering that caused the poor Philippian prisoners, as they lay stretched on the dungeon floor at the dark hour of midnight while the life blood yet stained the hands of their accusers, to join their voices in an anthem of praise and thanksgiving, while a bright halo banished the darkness of the scene as if in recognition of that noble purpose in life which subordinates self in vindication to truth.

It was this wonderful strength, this strange, indefinable influence which comes from true purpose in life, that not only nerved Wycliffe and Latimer and the host of martyrs to endure the flames but to joyfully anticipate the agonies of death itself.

In summation of the whole matter let the question be asked, What is this "Nobility" in service? It is the complete comprehension of man's individual and relative position in the plan of creation together with the exercise of the will power enlightened by divine inspiration. It is the finer parts of mind and heart seeking their own level in a Supreme Divinity. It is the divine "spark struck from the burning essence of its God," which finding lodgment in the heart of man keeps warm and radient his better nature in acts of sympathy and love.

Nineteen hundred years ago the earth quaked, the rocks rent, the sun withdrew its light from deed so horrible, the forests in recognition of the power felt did bow; for on the hill of Calvary was being demonstrated the greatest example of the nobility of service, the sacrificial service af a meek and lowly Jesus. From that day there never has been nor can be any genuine nobility of service, except it approximate the entire unselfishness which has the growing glory of that dark and dreadful hour. This service is measured by its nearness to self-surrender; hence the highest, fullest and most complete service man can render is the surrender of self in a true worship of Almighty God.

"Make Hay While the Sun Shines."

This sentence is one that has frequently been uttered as an incentive to hard labor. We would judge from the thought and the nature of the admonition contained in it, that it had its origin among agriculturists. At first, we would suppose that it was used only with a literal signification. However, the injunction has been so frequently and so universally used that it has come to have a figurative meaning, and is now used as a warning or admonition to be energetic, industrious and persevering in any occupation in life, whatever.

We all know what hay is. We know how it is grown, how it is saved, and what are its uses. The farmer's stock can roam at leisure over the verdant fields in summer and readily and bounteously supply all their wants. But when bleak and chilling winter comes on, and mother earth has been robbed of her luxuriant supply of grasses and herbs; then if they have not been provided for, they must inevitably suffer to some extent.

We see the honest, faithful, sturdy farmer, by the time the sun is up, on his way to the field, going there for the purpose of mowing the waving hay. First we notice his equipment. We see he has his mowing-blade, which is the principle article in his outfit; his whetstone with which he sharpens his blade; his rake or pitchfork, which he uses to gather up what he has mown, also, a cask or hand-gourd of water to keep him refreshed. Next we notice the manner in which he works. If he be an energetic and industrious farmer, and is working with the expectation of being benefited thereby, and not simply solely for the purpose of "killing time;" we do not see him idling away his time chatting with every loafer that comes his way. Neither do we see him foolishly cutting thorns and thistles by the wayside, which besides wasting his time dulls his blade. Nor do we see him running here and there over the meadows, cutting a little in this place and a little in that, and gathering up only a portion of what he has cut. No, he goes to work with zeal and determination. He realizes every moment of his time. He leaves nothing undone or half done, but completes his work as he goes. Finally we notice that he stores away his produce in a good barn.

So it is in every vocation of life, We must be industrious, energetic and determinate, if we would succeed. Would we not think

strangely of a merchant if he had his store room full of goods, and purchasers were plentiful, if he should close his doors or act indifferently toward the buyer? He must make his hay while the mercantile sun is shining most brightly, or he will fail.

We may apply this to our duties in pursueing our studies. We all have the great hay field of knowledge before us, and all may enter and reap. Then, the first question is shall we enter? And why shall we not? For there is room in great field for all. Shall we not enter because someone else has already gone in and reaped the best of this knowledge? This is no reason, for there is something very peculiar about this broad field. It is very different from the hay field of the farmer. We all know that if the farmer mows over his field there is nothing left but the stubble, which is of little or no value. Not so with this great intellecual hay field. If we mow in this field, take we out ever so much for ourselves, we do not diminish the quantity in the least; but on the other hand there is a possibility of our increasing it, for it is possible that we may make some discoveries in the great field of science. In this meadow every man may mow the same hay, or possess the same knowledge. Then we see there is ample room, and, besides every man may choose whatever part of the field suits his tastes and inclinations best to mow in.

Then shall we not enter because we do not need this intellectual hay? It is true that it may seem to us now that we do not. We may be compared to the farmer's cattle running over the fields in summer. We, like them, may find all we need at the present; but remember, the winter of life is coming, and if we have stored up nothing we shall be destitute. We may not need a very great amount of knowledge now while we are young; but we are soon to become the men of our country. Then something will be expected of us. There will be some duty for every one to perform. How shall we discharge these manifold and multiform duties that will be imposed upon us, if we have not sufficient knowledge and training to perform them.

So we see that we need this knowledge, and if we need it, when shall we begin the acquisition of it? Shall we wait until our minds are made stronger? If so, when shall they be stronger? Will it be next week, or next year, or will it be when they are securely bound in the ruthless shackles of ignorance? No, it will not be then, for every day that our minds are unoccupied they become weaker and more corrupt. "An idle brain is," indeed, "the devil's workshop." Now, our minds are fresh and readily impressed. Now, we are enjowing our brightest and most sunshiny days—the days best adapted to the reaping of knowledge. Moreover we should "never put off till tomorrow what can be done today," for "procrastination is the thief of time," and, if we put off at all, we may put off forever. How often have many noble intentions been thwarted by putting off just a little too long! This habit of procrastinating has, doubtlees, been the cause of the destruction of nations and the downfall of empires and Kingdoms. It has wasted many fortunes, blighted many lives, and

millions of souls, by it, have suddenly been hurled down into the awful pits of darkness and woe, beneath the frowns of an angry God.

"There is a time, we know not when,
A point we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men,
For glory or despair."

Then let us be on time. Let us "strike while the iron is hot." Let us begin reaping wisdom while yet we may.

We see that we ought to begin mowing in this great field, and that we ought to begin now. Then how shall we enter? Shall we go to this great work, as the slothful farmer goes to his, idling away our time, with an air that seems to say that we are indifferent to the results. Not so, but let us go in with the determination to do whatsoever we find to do, with all our might; with the vivid recollection that "time is ever on the wing" and "once past, can never be recalled;" that it is so precious that the All-wise Being never gives us but one moment at a time, and that is taken away before another is given; with the grand truthful words "Knowledne is power" ever ringing in our ears, and the irreputable declaration that "it makes men giants" ever fresh in our memories; with the determination that "we can, we shall, we will succeed." We must not suppose, however, that this determination is sufficient. There are othar requisites. We must apply ourselves to our studies with diligence. Our minds, which serve us as the great mowing-blade, must be kept sharp by the whetstone of constant application. We must be careful not to apply our minds to trashy novels, and bad reading with which our country is flooded, for these are the thorns and thistles in this great field. But we should read such books as will edify us, elevate our thoughts, and enoble our ideas. We must keep our imagination, which serves us as the handgourd does the farmer, fresh and vivid. We must be thorough in our work. We have heard the story "For the want of the nail the shoe was lost; for the want of the shoe, the horse was lost," etc. So it is in our studies. To fail in mastering one little prineiple may be the cause of our failing in mastering another. Thus by leaving out a clause here, a sentence there, an axiom elsewhere, we may finally be compelled to leave out all. So we need a rake with which to bring together everything we learn. For this we must cultivate our reflective power. We mast also have barns in which to store our intellectual hay. For these we must cultivate our memories.

If we have good minds with which to reap, and keep them sharpened by constant application, and have a vivid imagination to keep us refreshed, good refllective power to bring together what we have learned, a lasting memory to retain it, and a soul consecrated to God, we may, indeed, make a grand success of life.

D. W. Daniel.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

A. J. CAUTHEN, JR., Editor.

It was intended when the Journal was established to publish in each issue a short history of every graduating class. During the first year, under the management of Mr. A. M. Muckenfuss, the Alumni department was made very interesting by collecting sketches of several classes. For the last year, however, this department of the Journal has failed to publish class histories, for reasons that were not then known to any one except the editor of that department. The editor was condemned and accused of non-interest in his work and it was insinuated that the Journal was "going down." This year it is in new hands; and the present incumbent can fully realize what is meant by the "hardships of an editor"—especially of a *Wofford College Alumni Editor*. We now see why so few histories were published las tyear. It was not on account of alack of interest on the part of the editor, but because the sketches could not be obtained. We have tried faithfully to do our duty in the Alumni department, but have not secured a single history yet, although several have been promised. We ask our friends to be patient with us; we hope to give satisfaction *soon*. In the mean time we would be glad to receive any contributions concerning our Alumni, for publication.

ALUMNI NOTES.

It was our fortune a few days since to spend a few minutes with W. L. Gray, Esq., of the class of '80.

Mr Gray is as yet a young man, but has risen to prominence in Laurens County. His name is known in connection with several important enterprises, and by his push and energy he has made for himself quite a business reputation. He is a director of the Augusta & Knoxville R. R., and best of all, has not lost his interest in Wofford.

Hon. J. B. Humbert, class of '60, who is known throughout the state as President of the State Fair Association, and Vice President of the Knoxville, Carolina and Western R. R. spent a week in Spartanburg recently attending his sick son who died after a brief illness. Capt. Humbert and his bereaved family have the sympathy of the College community.

Thos. M. Raysor class of '78 is a flourishing lawyer of Orangeburg, S. C., and was for four years representative of his county in the state legislature.

The class of '88 will be glad to learn that their fellow class-mate, J. T. Wrightson, has taken charge of the Freshman English in Wofford.

Married Nov. 12, Frank B. Cobb to Miss Bessie Hill, both of Greenwood, S. C. Mr. Cobb was a student at Wofford a few years since and is now a salesman for J. K. Durst & Co.

John D. Tatum is keeping books for his father at Tatum's.

C. S. Herring, who was in college during the fall months of '87, is keeping books for Roper, Welch and Herring, Clio S. C.

John McCall is salesman for E. Sternberger, Clio, S. C.

J. A. Calhoun is on his father's farm in Marlboro.

A. Stackhouse is reading medicine at his home in Marlboro, with a view to entering Charleston Medical college scon.

H. Kemper Covington is one of the most extensive farmers of Marlboro County.

Wm. Breeden is doing a large, livery business in connection with his buggy and wagon sales at Bennettsville, S. C.

S. F. Kinney is attending Charleston Medical college.

(Jean) Thompson is on his father's farm in upper Marion County.

———o———

We are indebted to Rev. J. C. Kilgo for the following personals:

L. D. Hamer, of the class of '70, is merchandising at Tatum's Station, in Marlboro County. He has the confidence of his entire community, and is a worthy successor of his father. He has never married, but "Barkis is willing." It might be well for the next meeting of the Alumni Association to appoint a committee to aid this brother in his matrimonial efforts.

Leesville Seminary is presided over by L. B. Haynes who graduated in 1872. He has spent most of his life as a teacher, and has made for himself a reputation of which his Alma Mater is proud

C. A. Woods, after graduation in '72, studied law and located at Marion, S. C., where he has built up an enviable reputation. He has developed extraordinary business capacity, is found at the head of all the business enterprises of this town.

Rev. H. F. Chreitzberg is pastor of Washington street church in Columbia. This is one of the most important churches in the South Carolina Conference. Mr. Chreitzberg is a fine speaker, and has won a national reputation as a temperance worker and lecturer. He is Secretary of the So. Ca. Conference, and is regarded as one of the finest in the Southern Methodist Church.

C. G. Dautzler, of the class of '75, is practicing law at Orangeburg, S. C. He is very prominent in the politics of his county. He has a beautiful home about a mile out from town, and a visit to it' will convince any one that Mr. Dautzler is a man of great business ability.

Jno. Clinkscales is professor of Mathematics in the Columbia Female College. He belonged to the large class of '76. Mr. Clinkscales is a fine speaker, and is making himself felt throughout the state as a representative of female education. Wofford is proud of him; and he is an enthusiastic lover of his Alma Mater.

T. B. Stackhouse is farming in the Northern part of Marion county. For a while after graduating he merchandised, but having an inate love for the farm, he turned his attention to it. He has proven that there is money in farming. It is a treat to visit his home, and go over his place. There you see that brain is the best of fertilizers.

EDITORIAL AND EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

HENRY F. JENNINGS, Editor.

OUR MISSION AT COLLEGE.

What is our mission at college? This interogation when met squarely, face ro face, merits and, in a reasoning mind, causes serious contemplatton. Through the agency of representative knowledge, it is merely a key which opens to us an exhibition room in which we see passing in panoramic view the experiences and expectation of our college life. If this question of vital importance could be urged successfully upon students first entering college, an amazing improvement would be made in the results of college work. Aow many there be that are unable to speak or write rationally about this question until after their college course has ended, until the

cares and difficulties of this life have overwhelmed and perhaps crushed them ! How many there be that can write intelligently upon this question and yet fail most egregiously in practicing it !

The man of to-day who enters upon the arena of an active business existance must be well prepared, so that in the bustling and plunging which signalizes modern life, he can maintain his stand. If he wait to receive by experience skill and knowledge in his vocation, his life will be robbed of choice fruit. For instance, suppose two men enter business as bankers. He who has the training in political economy given in College, can commense life a hundred fold better equipped than he who must learn by experience the fine points in his trade. As it is with banking, so with other occupations calling for mental labor, and very often manuel.

In a college community where an unusually large crowd of young men are thrown together, the reading habit is acquired: didactic conversation is cultivated; argumentation receives a push—an impetus; and a fair knowledge of human nature is gleaned. These benefits accrue to some extent as natural consequences, but in most cases—those of most unqualified success—receives an additional support from a deliberate determination on the part of the student. Therefore we come to college to have our practical knowledge increased and our views broadened.

Unless the brutal element sadly predominate in the man, he cannot receive an education complete in all its matchless proportions without feeling and evidencing its refining, uplifting, ennobling influence. His life must surely be affected by those excellences in character which he finds to have governed those who forged for themselve an earthly glory. Then the preparations of his recitations is a mind training which he cannot easily lose. This mind training is all-important and far-reaching, because it is the result of habits of industry, perseverance and self command. Therefore, we come to college to receive that which enobles life, and a mind training that is the basal timber of future success.

College prepares us for business, broadens our views, trains our minds; These are considerations, which in themselves are sufficient to prove that college education is desirable—to tell us definitely of our mission at college. Tear down our colleges

and the ignorance and illiteracy which would inundate the land would answer the question of why come to college? and in addition occasion a clamorous cry for such institutions.

———o———

COLLEGE JOURNALISM AS IT RELATES TO PARENTS.

College journalism has lately been given a great impetus and at first thought we are likely to receive the impression that the CollegeJournal serves no purposes other than as a passage through, which college ttudents may give vent to their fancies. Nevertheless the purposes which the college paper accomplishes in American life are numerous and important, and are apt be overlooked. One of the most important of these purposes will be mentioned here. This is—The College Journal acts as a mirror of undergraduate sentiment.

This is necessarily the case and also is setf-evident. In the writing as well as in the conversation of an author, can be seen an image of his soul. Words, we must not forget, are media for the emission and transpiration of character.

Then. a college paper is either scholarly or vulgar, frivolous or dignified, as are the students who edit and publish it. Now, the general character of the students is determined by the character of the institution to which they belong; this is the source from which it springs. A father, therefore, debating where to educate his son, would get a clearer idea of the style of moral and intellectual character, which a college forms in her students from a year's file of ther paper than from her annual catalogue or the private letters of any of her professors.—Ex.

———o———

"Southern War Songs," collected and arranged by W. L. Fagan, and published by M. T. Richardson & Co., New York, has been sent us. The book contains about 400 pages and its intrinsic merit is of the highest order. It should be specially valued by all lovers of the "Lost Cause," as in it are all the war songs that so often urged on the wearers of the gray to manly purpose, and fell upon their wounded souls like precious ointment. The book is a gem of neatness and artistic skill, and reflects much credit on its publishers. It should be in every Southern home, and we heartly commend to all whore memories tenderly cluster about the heroic deeds of our soldier boys.

The "Herald" of Payne Institute is a small sheet—a veritable telescope through which we see the good work done at that instiution.

The first number of the "Furman University Journal" of this new session is full of excellent mentai and moral food for new students.

We are glad to see among our exchanges the "Hustler" from Vanderbilt. The students of that University deserve praise for the able manner in which they begin ther weekly. Success to you, brother.

The "Southern University Journal" opens with a debate upon educational qualification for suffrage, defining education thus: "The ability to read, to write legibly and to understend the political issues of the day." The Journal is treading upon dangerous ground when it comes so near political issues. On the whole, the Journal seems more than usually fitted to maintain a high stand, which is saying much.

The "Wake Forest student" has commensed a series of articles on "Southern Literary Portraits," the first of which is an entertaining portraiture of Edgar Allan Poe, If we can make the first a true index to to the forth coming articles, we feel no hesitancy in congratulating the Student upon its happy success.

The "Censral Collegian" for November contains among many able pieces one on novel reading. Speaking of the innumerable cheap and trashy noveels afloat, the writer strikingly avers: "Those books are written by almost everybody, except men of solid talent and moral worth, who can employ their gifts more profitably." Such pieces are valuable to the heathy tone and sentiment of a college community.

The October number of the "Trinity Archive" has much of deep interest to students. One of the editorials reminds the students of the benefits to be derived from a literary society. In this we fully agree with the Archive. It is a splendid school for the cultivation of industry, fortitude and perseverance. That it is boring depends upon the mood of the individual. Because it sometimes is, is a strong argument in its favor for in after life we must adapt ourselves to a great many disagreeable circumstances and should we acquire this power of adaptation in the society we would be well compensated.

"The first book printed in America was entitled 'Doctrine Christiano,' and was printed in Mexico on the Roman Catholic press, the only one on the continent at that time."—Ex.

Mrs Stonewall Jackson's biography of her illustrious husband will be hailed with delight by all admirers both of military genius and of character that renders men spiritually and morally great.

The United States have three hundred and sixty Universities, four thousand two hundred forty professors, and sixty-four thousand and four hundred students.—Texarkanna Democrat.

Fort Hill, the historic homestead of John C. Calhoun, and the site of Clemson College, is visited by immense numbers to see the work going on, and the Calhoun relics. Two hundred in one day was the record once.

We have upon our table quite a number of exchanges which limi-space forbade us to notice. We trust we shall be able to notice all next time

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

J. H. Thacker, Editor.

On the 2nd instant the Freshman class played a match game with the Fitting School and the game stord 2 to 0 in favor of the Freshman class, but the game passed off pleasantly and the Fitting School boys bore their defeat as dignified and refined gentlemen.

At the last regular election of the Preston Society the following gentlemen were elected: President, K. D. Senn; Vice-President, J. D. Crout; First Corrector, W. S. Hall; Second Corrector, J. H. Thacker; Recording Secretary, E. L. Asbill; Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Dent; Treasurer, J. M. Moss; Librarian, W. T. Haynes; First Censor, Henry Stoks; Second Censor, T. S. Shuler.

The Anniversary of the two Literary Societies, as announced in the last issue of the Journal, was held on Friday night November 7. The exercises of the evening were opened with prayer by the Rev. B. F. Wilson, President of Converse College.

The first speaker of the occasion was Mr. C. G. Harmon of Calhoun Society; subject: "Our two Benefactors;" in which he gave a brief outline of the lives and labors of Calhoun and Wofford. The next speaker was Mr. W. W. Bruce of the Preston Society; subject—"Our Mission as a Nation." He showed by the matter contained in his speech that he had a clear conception of the subject he had chosen.

Both speakers handled their subjects well.

The occasion was a very delightful one. The young ladies from Converse College, as well as a large crowd from the town, favored us with their presence, and added much to the interest of the occasion and new ojects of attraction to the Society halls. We were glad to have them with us and hope they will come again and stay longer next time.

Barnum and Baily's show passed through our town on the 3rd and the Professors paid it the compliment of letting the boys off from recitations to go down and see the street parade.

Three or four of our fellow students have been very sick for some time, but we are glad to know that they are all convalescent. With these few exceptions the health of the students is very good indeed.

The challenge of Trinity College, N. C., to play our boys a game of foot-ball in Charlotte, has not been accepted and we are glad. As it is now both parties are happy; for Trinity thinks she could beat us and we are quite sure we could her, so neither one is made to feel badly over defeat.

We are glad to see our boys satisfied to stay at home and kick the ball on our own grounds. The games that we played last year, while we wore the laurels each time, did us a great deal of harm and we hope nothing of the kind will occur this year to disturb the quiet of our happy little college community. Local games are very appropriate, no harm comes of them; for we are all fellow students, and the defeated and victors are members of the same body.

The angel of death has thrust in his sickle and gathered in one of our fellow students. It is with a sad heart that we record the death of Mr. George H. Humbert, of the Freshmen Class. He had been sick for several days with typhoid fever and a heart affection which proved fatal on the night of the 10th. He had not been long in our midst, but we loved him as a fellow student, and the bereaved family has the heart felt sympathy of us all.

God in his Providence has seen fit to remove from us our friend and class-mate Geo. H. Humbert, Therefore be it resolved that we the Freshman class of Wofford College are deeply sensible of the loss which we have sustained in his death.

That we hereby extend our warmest sympathy th the family of the deceased and join with them in their sorrow.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and also a copy furnished to WOFFORD COLLEGE JOURNAL and Spartanburg Daily *Herald* for publication.

W. J. SNYALER.
J. O. NORTON.
W. M. ALEXANDER.

The smiling face of Rev. J. Walter Dixon was seen on the rostrum a few mornings ago and we were glad to see him, and hear his voice again invoking the Divine blessings upon his Alma Mater.

He is now presiding Elder of the Greenville District and Dr. Carlilse tells us that he has recently risen to a higher plain of civilization by throwing away his pipe and tobacco.

How would it do? Every one who has ever been here at the opening of the session knows what a hot rivalry there is between the two societies in canvassing for new members. Often little cutting things are said by each party that would have been better if they had been left unsaid, and that would not have been said under other circumstances, but in an unguarded moment things are said and done by men of good sense that is below the dignity of refined gentlemen.

As our President has often told us, Crowds do not think, crowds have no conscience, crowds have no sense," and this is true of any crowd.

Now what can we do as intelligent, educated young men to lift ourselves and college community above this stratum of foolish wrangling, and separate us from the common crowds of every day life? We make our societies cheap by begging the new boys to join us, instead of impressing them with the fact that it is a privilege to be a member of either of them.

If the Societies would appoint a joint membership committea at the opening of each session whose duty it should be to meet as a committee, not to wrangle and tease men to join either one of the Societies, but to conduct the new students in a body through both halls and let each man see for himself which he likes best. Then let the committee take the name of each new man and hand it in to the Society he wishes to join; and make it a heavy finable offense for any member of the committee or either of the Societies to ask any one to join his special Society or speak in derogatory terms of the other. In this way a more healthful rivalry would spring up, as each society would depend upon the personal merit of its individual members for new men and a great deal of noise and annoyance would be stopped.

We do not claim this as perfect plan, nor for it that it would make us perfeet in this respect, but we do believe that it would be a step in the right direction.

We are sorry to announce that Mr. C. G. Harmon of the Junior class, is going to leave college. He is going to leave dry text books and join the South Carolina Conference at its next session and study the words and works of Him who "spake as never man spake." We are sorry to give him up. He has our utmost confidence and with him rests our richest benedictions. We are expecting great things of him.

Dr. arlisle was requested to deliver an address before the Cooper-Limestone Institute at rhe Summer Commensement, but did not get there on account of the trains being late. We are sorry of it, for we know what a treat the audience missed. However, the lateness of the train did not keep two of our students P. P. Betha of the Junior class, and L. H. Smith of the Sophmore class, from going. They enjoyed the visit very much, indeed, and speak in very high terms of the institution, and especiallp of the kindness shown them by the president and the delightful entertainment give by the young ladies. I think they will want to go again.

The Calhoun Society has adopted the one session plan again and is now trying to keep pace with the times. All of the fire-eating two session men are out of college now, so far as we know, and it is not likely that the societies will be harrassed with this momentous question any more.

The Societies are getting along finely now. They are doing all in one session that is necessary to be done, both of a business and literary nature, and get out by the average student's bedtime.

The debates are fine and the essays, declamatiotions, and orations are keeping pace with them.

The new men are taking great interest in Society work and are catching on very readily to our rules and usages, and the older men seem disposed to stick closely to business. With such a state of affairs we are looking for a very prosperous year's work in our Society halls.

On Sunday night October 25, quite a number of the college boys went over to Convere College to hear Professor Craighead's lecture, and all returned well pleased. The lecture was on the "Relation of Christianity to Modern Thought." All who heard it pronounced it a grand effort, and some of the college girls say "it was awfully nice." The lecture will not be forgotten soon and the lecturer, as the boys say, has made his "rep." He uses the mother tongue well, and we will be pleased to hear him again.

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TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, amid the quiet and even pursuit of our college duties a sudden gloom has been thorwn over the college community. God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from us our young friend George H. Humbert. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That while we the members of the Calhoun Literary Society bow in humble submission to the will of Him who "doeth all things well," we feel in the death of our brother and fellow student a loss that only His hand can repair.

2, That to his bereaved family we extend our sympathy and condolence.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, to the Laurensville Herald, the Wofford College Journal, the Southern Christian Advocate and the Spartanburg Herald; also, that a page in the minute-book of our Society be inscribed to his memory.

J. K. S. RAY.
W. B. WHARTON. } Committee,
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WOFFORD COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

W. A. LYON, G. ROUQUIE, - - - Editors.

THE REALISTIC NOVEL.

It is, perhaps, admissible to say that no author writes a book without a wish to make men better and nobler. Different writers look upon life from different points of view, and in portraying nature employ various modes, yet the common impellent is an earnest desire to uplift and upbuild humanity, to increase virtue and decease vice, and to teach men the true end of living. The *motive* is in all cases presemably pure and laudible, but is the *method* compatable with the motive?

The realistic novelist claims that by portraying life as he finds it, by depicting vice now in rich and dazzling colors, now in dark and sombre hues, in fact, by painting the devil as foul as he is, their very loathsomeness and repulsiveness will strengthen humanity and will render our natures more fit and ready for the conflict against them. The question to be considered is whether this is true, and whether the realistic novel is not rather a factor for evil than good.

The modern novelist is a pessimist—he sees only the dark side of life, and in his cynical broodings would relegate all things fair and sweet in the moral world to the gloomy shades of things that were. To him truth, honor and chastity are minus quantities, and the whole world a seething caldron of corruption, licentiousness and debauchery in which poor, lust-driven mortals eke out, at best, a checkered and pitiful existence. He pictures in rainbow tints the gilded vice of the wealthy till in our bedazzled bewilderment we are prone to exclaim: "Vice so refined cannot be far removed from

virtue." He would have us believe that the holy bonds of wedlock are binding but in name, and with eloquence worthy of a better cause, expatiates on the imaginary woes befalling humanity in consequence of infidelity in the marriage relations. With a vandalistic hand he would tear down all that remained of the old-fashioned and place in its stead crude and impractical theories of governmental and social philosophy. He tells us that the religion of our fathers, which since the sublime sacrifice on Calvary has comforted the broken-hearted and strengthened the sorrowing, is at most but the shallow hypocrisy of profession, and would have us except creeds having naither the semblance of truth nor reason. Having with a ruthless hand swept away all our cherished ideals of truth and justice, and honor and chivalry and chastity; having imbued our natures with the pessimism of a Saltus, the realism of a Zola and the skepticism of an Ingersoll; having shaken our faith in God, humanity and ourselves, in lieu of all this, he graciously offers us—nothing.

As a fair specimen of the modern novel may be mentioned "Kreutzer Sonata" by Count Tolstoi, than which it is difficut to find a more polluting, degrading, pernicious work; one more calculated to warp and destroy the delicate fibres of our moral fabric, to blunt our sensibilities; to flood our natures with wild, carnel desires, and to fill our souls with doubts and fears. Yet the author in his preface, (which, by the way, is far superior to the book) tells us that he is prompted by a lofty desire to ameliorate the afflictive condition of suffering humanity. He certainly pursues a strangely unique course to accomplish his end! If trampling in the dust the sweet faith that for ages has been the light and the guide of the weary traveller aiong life's highway, teaching that human love, which has so often filled men with manly, ennobling inspiration of which bards have sung and for which brave men have cheerfully lain down their lives, is but an idle dream; seeking to instil into our minds the belief that the golden purity of woman is a shadowy, chimerical phantom; ridiculing and sneering at what from childhood we have been taught to love and revere; denouncing vice but never extolling virtue, leading us into the wilderness of sin and shame and misery, but never reaching the flowry meads of hope and light, and leaving us at last to grope alone in the uncertain darkness of doubt

and despair, if all this make men better and truer and nobler, God grant we may forever remain buried in our delusion. It can not, however, be denied that in this book are uttered some profound truths that *may*, in a *very* few cases, work the good the good the author professas to champion, but the general trend is such as will enervate the mind and surely the imagina tion of the ordinary reader.

The pernicious influence of the realistic novel is mostly exerted on the young. Their minds are more susceptible to impression and their imaginations more readily affected by evil curents. By reading the vile fiction with which our country is flooded, the higher qualities of their natures become stu nted, polluted, debauched, rendered utterly incapable for the reception of truth and wisdom.

The influence of bad fiction is silent, insidious and, at first, scarcely perceptible. It is a matter of growth, slow but sure, and when once in the coils of the merciless anaconda the saving power of the Son of Man can but with difficulty redeem one from its pitiless grasp. One excitant but calls for another, and thousands of men and women stand gaping and grabing for the latest novel, that they may again weep over the imaginary woes of imaginary characters, while they turn a deaf ear and an empty hand to the groreling, starving, suffering mass of humanity at their very doors. Even the sacred cloth is not entirely guiltless. Ministers, taking the latest novel as a text, forgetful ofthe sacred teachings of the meek and lowly Nazarine led their flocks through the bewildering mazes of "Robert Elsmere" and such, entirely oblivious of the fact that, perhaps, within the range of their voices, vice and godlessness hold high revel, their deluded votaries never hearing a word of admonition. The novel is supreme, the holy writ a secondary consideration.

Mothers, see that your daughters read pure, clean, healthful books, such as will make them strong and womanly; remember that "innocence is like a flower which withers when touched, and blooms not again though watered with tears." Fathers, give your sons healthly, elevating character-making books, keep their hearts and souls pure and guileless, you will not regret it. Instructoos, teach your pupils that life is purer and better than the modern novelist represents it, and that to live well is the truest and noblest end of existence.

Law makers, patriots; eradicate this nauseous poison which is permeating the homes and the hearts of our people; you will receive the benedictions of "millions yet to be." Ministers, preach Christ and him crucified, do not forget that attempting to refute the doctrines of psendo reformers and sycophantic nationalists, has never yet saved a human soul, lifted the burden from a broken heart, or eased the pain of a penitent wretch. Teach your flock to love Christ, his life, character and example—succeed in doing this, and there will be no need of combating the donbts and dogmas of fanatical skeptics. Leave the novel severely alone, and draw your lessons, illustrations etc. from that inexaustable fount—the Bible, you may be unpopular thereby, but a reward will await you in heaven.

— —o——

THE SOUTH'S ONLY HOPE.

Within the last age revolution has been a word familiar to our ears. The Southern States well know the meaning of that term, both in its practical and theoretical applications. We were once a prosperous people; but alas! our wealth consisted largely in negro slaves. This institution cursed the South morally and politically. It was the prime cause of the late civil war which, with its desolation, shook our time-honored institutions to their very centre. By it the otherwise spotless garment of the South was made to trail low, and her brilliant colors were soiled by the dust in which her oppressors were wont to wallow. Our property was swept away and we were reduced to a wonderous practicability.

Hence the utilitarian spirit has, to a great extent, become prevalent and now every advocate of true intellectual culture must feel that a great many of the nobler and more liberal branches of education are sadly neglected by us, and that there is a great disposition on the part of the people to underrate them.

Still it must be admitted that the promotion of enlarged knowledge is in every way worthy of a great and prosperous nation. This assertion may be instrumental in calling forth a general disapprobation among narrow-souled utilitarians, nevertheless it is true. Within the last twenty years it has been practically demonstrated to all intelligent men that ig-

norance is the most dangerous enemy with which the people of the United States have to contend.

Within the last age, an epoch has been reached and, it is to be hoped, passed in the history of the South, the parallel of which cannot be found in the history of any other people on the face of our globe. This epoch so pregnant with evil, politically, morally and socially speaking, ought forever to impress upon the people, not only of the United States, but upon all the civilized nations of the world the importance of an educated people.

Of all the sections of our common country there are none that ought to be more grateful for any governmental effort to establish public schools in her midst than the South; for once, at least, in her history she has been submerged beneath the mighty tidal wave of ignorance with which the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments flooded our beautiful land.

In the country, at least, and among the masses, education has made but little progress for the last thirty years. The cry everywhere is, "The public fund ruins our schools." This is a grand mistake, The prime cause of our lethargy, so far as education is concerned, lies in the utilitarian spirit which evidently has almost universally seized upon our people. It is to be feared that the age is becoming too practical for healthy educational institutions to flourish. The constituency of the South is begining to regard forty miles an hour on the railroad and the raising of three bales of cotton to an acre of land, as bestowing greater utility and greater honor on the human race than the development of some moral principle of our nature or the discovery of some hidden truth in philosophy. In short, to forward any branch of knowledge that does not render the individual, in the eyes of the people, more expert in the common everyday transactions of life, or that does not lead directly to the inveotion of some mechanical instrument, is regarded by a large proportion of the masses as useless and time destroying. Hence the invention of an improved cotton planter or cultivator attracts the attention of our people more than any educational movement.

It is to be feared that nearly all of our time and ingenuity is too actively put forth in inventing labor-saving machines, in delighting the senses, in getting rich and in choking the intellect, thus knowledge which, when properly directed,

is calculated to expand the mind and elevate the soul, has been, to a great degree, brought down to a pitiful standard of narrow utility and is made a means only for the acquisition of wealth. This grand barrier must be thrown off; for Utilitarianism, in the common acceptation of that term, can never go hand in hand with any great educational movement.

It would make a Carlyle smile to hear a man who does not pay two dollars annually to school purposes tell how the school tax oppresses. The South must get out of this grumbling mood and build school houses in every community and supply them with teachers competent to teach; and these teachers must be given access to the teeming masses of children who are to-day in our country. She has done comparatively little within the last ten years towards this laudable object. Within the last decade something over sixty-nine millions of dollars have been given to educational purposes in the South and South west, and three-fourths of this sum has been donated by benevolent northern men. And yet, we Southern people, in spite of these statistics, sit up and talk about the miserable, mean, money making, stingy Yankees. The North is far ahead of us so far as education is concerned. Politically she rules the country. This she will continue to do until the South educates her populace. This is our only hope. Think of a man armed with that thunderbolt of political power—the ballot—and yet not able to read! In Georgia the illiterate white vote in 1870 was twenty-one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine; in 1880, twenty-eight thousand, five hundred and seventy one. In Kentucky the illiterate white vote in 1870 was forty-three thousand, eight hundred and twenty-six; in 1880, fifty-four thousand, nine hundred and fifty-six. In Tennessee the illiterate white vote was in 1870 thirty-seven thousand, seven hundred and thirteen; in 1880, forty-six thousand, nine hundred and forty-eight. This is appalling! From 1870 to 1880 there was an increase of illiterate votes in the Southern States of nearly two hundred thousand. If this state of affairs continue how can the South ever expect to rise to any prominence, politically or morally?

We must educate our children. We are too poor to let them grow up in ignorance; we cannot afford it; it is a duty we owe to ourselves, to our children, to our country and to our God.

It must be evident to every reflecting mind that a country is built up politically, socially and morally just in proportion to her success in imparting a broad, christian culture to her constituency. A total or a partial neglect of the great educational interests of any country will prove eventually fatal. For how has a gross neglect of these great interests affected the social, religious and political condition of nations which once took the lead in literature, science and art? Let the waste howling wilderness beside the Euphrates, the stormy villages on the banks of the Nile, the ruined towns and neglected agriculture of Asia Minor and the nobler-infested plains between the Indus and the Caspian answer the question.

The sword of Mohammed has been like that of the "Destroying Angel" carrying desolation and death in its path. The Saracenic conquests were as rapid and awful as a tropical tornado, but they left behind them the stillness of death. They were a simoon which converted the fairest portions of earth into deserts of sand. Such is the blight which a neglect of education must inevitably bring to any country. Take, for example, the finest section of the South; colonize, if you please, in that section the two hundred thousand illiterate white voters of the South and what would be the immediate consequence? Crime would speedily increase; real estate would fall in value to very low figures; all worthy manufactory and enterprise would stop; darknes would sweep down and hover over that section like the vulture over the carcass. Thus it may be clearly seen that if we, as a country, expect to rise to prominence we must educate our children.

If there is not a great revolution in our country, there will be over six hundred thousand illiterate white voters in the oSuth in the year 1900. Thereare at least seven millions of negroes in the United States to-day; most of these are in the South. Add to the six hundred thousand illiterate white voters in 1900, at least the three millions of illiterate negro voters of 1900, and then tell me what your property, what your municipal government will be worth.

An appeal to history will substantiate this position. Romé, powerful as she was, fell when she had gathered one grand mass of ignorance into her government. Look to-day at the condition of Russia. The serfs are oppressed, all edu-

cational advantages have for years been denied them. What is the consequence? A strong military force to-day stands guard around the Cezar. The king is in constant dread of death. The secret fires that to-day are burning beneath the surface of Russian society will, in the near future, burst forth and devour everything before them. What is to-day the outcome of this ignorance and oppression? Dynamite, death and ruin. The world ought to learn an important lesson from the state of affairs in Russia.

God designed that every man should be educated. The proof of this assertion may be seen in the fact that ignorance and crime are foster-brothers So longas faith in Christand His gospel is maintained a lower platform than this cannot be consistently tolerated.

When we look at the proposition from a political standpoint it is equally as true. God never designed evil in any shape. It is indirect contradiction to His government and is perfectly revolting to His nature. But it cannot be denied, for it has been largely demonstrated to us, that the votes of the ignorant masses are largely determined by prejudice. Out of prejudice proceeds conflict and all manner of social and political wrongs. Thus it may be clearly seen that, with an illiterate vote large enough to hold the balance of power. elections are, for the most part, dictated by demagogues and manipulated by villians.

From these considerations it must be evident that our only hope of permanent success and lasting prosperity lies in the proper education of the masses. The government has a right to take measures to fortify herself against all dangers and perils. The government has a right to levy taxes for educational purposes and she ought to do it. The government has a right to compel her constituency to educate the children to some measure and she ought to do it. The people must be educated to some extent, or woe will come upon this nation.

In conclusion it may not be improper or improfitable to observe that so far as natural facilities are concerned we are greatly blessed. We have the means to educate our children. Nature favors us: for our mountains are as sublime as those of Europe. Our waterfalls and cataracts are as inspiring as those of any other portion of the world. The gurgling music of our streams is said to be sweeter than that of the boisterous

streams of the North. Our men are as perfect in physique, in philanthropy and in natural endowments as those of any other countries. Our women in natural endowments, in lofty moral sentiments and in transcendent beauty have no equals on the face of the globe. Our woodlands, fanned by the balmy Zephyrs, are resonant with the joyous songs of the feathered tribe.

"Like the sweet melody which faintly lingers,
Upon the wind-harp strinns at close of day,
When gently touched by evening's dewy fingers,
They sing a sweet soul-lulling lay."

Our sun-sets are painted as gorgeously as those of Italy. Our sky is as serene as that of New Holland. Our climate is alike adapted to the studies of the philosopher, to the lofty flights of the poet and to the enrapturing pen of the novelist. Here indeed is a land—

"Where nature loved to trace,
As if for Gods a dwelling place,
And every charm and grace hath mixt
Around the paradise she fixt."

Then let not the South be cast down; for, as President Lipscomb remarked of Georgia, there is, perhaps, a South to come grander than the South that is gone, grander in magnanimity, grander in literature and grander in every respect. We should learn to look upon her and love her with that pure devotion with which the ancient Greek worshipped his renowned Hellas. We should look upon her as the

"Land renowned in arts and arms,
In manly beauty and female charms."

Look upon her as the land of the patriot and the land of the true heroine. On her pure white ensign as it stretches its ample folds to the world, let the epithet be written in golden letters, Unsullied.

Let not that epithet be obscured by a pitiable, narrow-souled utility, but let her come forth in her might and be crowned with the diadem of liberal education. Let pure devotional learning be the shrine at which she worships. Then in learning she will be the Athens of the New World and her influence will be felt to the extremities of the earth.

J. L. DANIEL.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

A. J. CAUTHEN, JR., Editor.

J. Wright Nash, class of '90, now teaching in Marlboro County, has kindly sent us an interesting article for THE JOURNAL entitled "Will Some Young Historian Do Something for Us." We regret that it came too late for this issue; but in the near future we hope to make known by its publicatien that some of our Alumni are alive to the demands of the day. The author sets ferth the need of an impartial history of the Civil War for use in public schools.

Robert Morrison, who spent one session at Wofford some years ago, is Superintendent of the Camden Graded Schools. He filled a rimilar position for two or three years in Chester, S. C.

J. M. Workman, class of '89, has resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Detroit Y. M. C. A. and is now located at Little Rock, Ark.

Major B. F. Wilson is one of the largest and most prosperous farmers of Lancaster County. He is also President of the County Farmers' Alliance.

Jas. A. Chapman is a member ef the law firm of Chapman & Nicholls, Middleton, Ky. Besides a prosperous lawyer, he is connected largely with the real estate business of that town.

T. W. Dantzler has located at Little Rock, Ark.

J. E. Wannamaker owns a very fine plantation in Orangenurg County. His home is near St. Matthews, and by constant improvement he has made it one of the handsomest in the State.

E. D. Smith, class '88, has gone to Vanderbilt to continue his education.

John E. Folk is Merchandising at Bamberg, S. C.

A. G. Means, Jr., class of '79, is a leading clothier at Anderson, S. C.

W. L. Glaze, class of '75, is a member of the law firm of Izlar, Glaze & Herbert, of Orangeburg.

The Commissioners of Barnwell County have appointed Dr. A. C. Kirkland physician of the county institutions.

J. W. Gray, class of '70, is the proprietor of one of the largest establishments in Upper South Carolina. He is located at Greenville.

"Rev. W. D. Stevens has been made pastor of the church of the Redeemer, R. E. Church, Baltimore, Md."

Geo. W. Gage, class of ——, and J. Liles Glenn, class of 79, are

prominent members of the Chester Bar. The former is Chairman of the County Democratic Club, while the latter is attorney for the G. C. & N. R. R

W. Clarence Rogers, who completed the Freshman year with the present Senior Class, is clerking at Little Rock, S. C. He speaks of returning to College in February, and his friends will gladly welcome him back.

G. C. Rankin, class '92. has a position in the Carolina Savings Bank of Asheville, N. C.

Frank S. Smith, class of '89, is taking a course of pharmacy in Baltimore, Md.

EDITORIAL AND EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

HENRY F. JENNINGS, Editor.

WOFFORD ENDOWMENT.

It is a pleasure to us to know that the Rev. J. C. Kilgo has been returned to Wofford as financial agent. The work he has accomplished during the last two years is sufficient proof of his ability. Because of a lack of enthusiasm the Methodist of our state had naturally become indifferent to Wofford College. Rev. Kilgo has thoroughly aroused them to the crying need of the college, dispelling indifference and in many localities establishing a most healthy enthusiasm, reaping a merited success as shown by the rapid increase of the endowment, and the large number of students. Let our Presiding Elders and each minister continue in his work for the college of his conference making the field easy as possible for the financial agent. His work is important, imperative and tedious and he will be gratified, and the best interest of the college benefited if in every section of the state, the people are filled with an active burning enthusiasm. The easier the field the more effective will be the energies expended by him.

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Our reading room is supplied with the leading periodicals of the United States, besides the two best dailies in South Carolina. The respectable number of students found there in the afternoons are an unmistakeable sign that they are thinking along other lines than Latin and Greek and seeking some of the current opinions of the day. It is of vital importance

and necessity for each student to prepare his recitations thus nurturing qualities of thoroughness and accuracy. If he can in addition to that devote a few minutes daily or a few hours weekly to the reading room, great profit will accrue to him. A judicious hour there affords opportunities for culling beautiful thoughts and assimi lating noble qualities of mind and heart.

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The musical talent of many of our students is displayed at all hours of night and day. Why cannot a glee club be arganized. We have the ability and willingness and posibly the time. The good one, well organized and well equiped, could accomplish is beyond conjecture.

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South Carolina always maintained an exalted position in the politics of our great republic. No less in war was she renowned for every quality of good soldiery. Even in literature she took no mean stand despite the fact that the literary spirit was never cultivated. On the whole, the history of our State has been of unusual brilliancy.

This should mean that she is the nucleous of a rich and interesting literature. But this is not the case. Even the mem ory of great achievements of the past is near dead, so negligent have our people been Gone—beyond the pale possible recovery are many lessons which should have been preserved for the emulation of younger generations.

Besides this, the tradition of Indian tribes cluster around many localities, and the traditions of war and pioneer adversity which hang around every hearthstone as unwritten, untangible though sacred heirlooms would give to the historv and literatue of South Carolina an interest and a faccination preeminently more great and enduring than any which has yet appeared in the South, perhaps, in America. Much of this valuable tradition has disappeared already, much is disappearing in the death of every intelligent and well-informed citizen. In this seuse our State is nominally dead, while our people, awake and active materially, are criminally unmindful of this death. They seem to feel secure in the hope that future generations born in the light of a busier age will regenerate along this line. Or, is it a thoughtless negligence? Or is it a spirit of shameful indifferance? Be what it may, there is a crying need for a greater historical and literary interest in

South Carolina. Last year when the revivification of the "South Carolina Historical Society" seemed a reality, hope sprang to the breast of many. That it was a futile attempt is a cause for regret and should be a failure conscrated to determined success.

"The Intercollegian" is full of excellent articles from young men. The lettters from different colleges are very interesting.

In the "Advertiser" Laurens can claim a racy weekly paper.

"The Journal" from Patrick Military Institute is a neat and attractive monthly. It evidences a wholesome literary taste among the students. Lieut. R. A. Few, Professor of English at that Institution has an able article on "Evolution of Modern English Novel."

The weekly visits of the "Southern Christian Advocate" and the Newberry Observer do much to vary the monotonous work of our busy sanctum.

"The College Journal" from the A. and M. College, Texas comes to us with every evidence of merit· It is e genuine and typical College Journal, an able representative of the A. and M. college. Some of the articles ar exceptionally fine.

"The South Atlantic" of Augusta, Ga., is worthy of a large support. Seuth Carolina and Georgia, the two states with which it deals most generaly, sheuld make it feel its true worth. Some such enterprise is needed to adveriise the natural advantages of our state.

The Emory Phœnix says:

"Forever away with a college that inculates donothingness, thriftlessness and sickly femininity, whose commencment programmes consists of Germans and hops. snterpersed with literary exercises, where all the reproductive machinery of the human system is taught to work for the sustenance of a pair of attennated legs and dancing feet, whose possessor's opposite extremity is far more in need of healthy development; and forever live that college that instills into the hrarts of youg men true principles of manliness, for such a college is a benediction to our country."

"The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture" a book soon to be published from the pen of the Hon. W. E. Gladstone will be read with avidity by thousands wherever the English language is spoken.

"The Defence of Charleston Harbor" by the Rev. John Johnson has enjoyed a liberal sale much to the gratification of those who reverence the memory of fallen heroes.

The fifty largest libraries in Cermany cootained about 12,700,000 volumes. The same number of the largest libraies iu England about 6,450,000, and in the United states about 6,100,000.—Ex.

In 1793 tha Howard University library contained 14,000 volumes; Yale 2,70C. There must be in these two libraries numerous rare and valuable volumes.

The library af Longfellow is still very much like he left it. A South Carolinian who visited it last year reported much interest and enthusiasm as a spontaneous feeling when in that famous library.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

J. H. Thacker, Editor.

FITTING SCHOOL NOTES.

The two societies, Légare and Simms, have been moved from Upper Hall to a new and handsome brick building, built especially for their use in front of Grogg Hall. It is conveniently arranged for that purpose and both Societies have moved off finely. The young men there are taking great interest in Society work and are trying to beautify and adorn their halls. Would that some friend would aid them in this noble work.

Not only is progress being made in this direction, but every effort is being put forth to make it an attractive place in every respect. The Campus is now inclosed by a neat fence which adds much to the natural beauty of the place and makes it a distinct little community from all its surrounings. The health of the students is watched after with a jealous eye. A hospital has been established for the sick and when a student gets sick all he has to do is to report at the hospital where he has the attention of one of the best physicians in town and is cared for by a good nurse· Thus the sick have as good at-

tention as they could get at their homes, and parents should not give themselves any unnecessary uneasiness about their sons while there.

The Fitting School is still in its infancy, comparatively speaking, but it is rapidly winning its way into notority, and if we can judge of the reputation of the man and the good he will do by what the child is now doing, the Fitting School will some day be to Wofford College and South Carolina what Rugby was under Dr. Arnold to Oxford and England and Headmaster Rembert will be the Dr. Arnold of it.

Only four years ago the grounds and buildings were purchased and the Fittiong School established with Prof. Rembert at its head. He went to work among the bats and cobwebs, and by his wise management the cobwebs have given place to elegance and beauty and the bats have been chased away by the merry laugh and happy hurrash of more than a hundred school boys. Three of Wofford's sons, of whom she is proud, forms the corps of teachers and we can see no reason why it should not become one of the most famous schools of the country.

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Friday night Nnv. 28, the Societies had a joint debate in the Calhoun Hall and discussed the momentous question as to the wisdom of the Haskell movement in the late State campaign. This question has been forever settled by this body of students as unwise and undemocratic, and other people need not give themselves any more trouble about it, and we challenge any one to gainsay it. The decisions of college students are always wise and final. and, like the laws of Meads and Persians, unalterable. We know that the patrict's heart will leap for joy within him when this fact is announced to him, and the people throughout the State will rejoice to be relieved of this burden and go again quietly to their resective employments. Yes we will have peace, at least for the two years to come.

The following gentlemen have been elected to fiill the offices in the Calhoun Society: President, Peter Stokes; Vice President, C. P. Hammond; First Critic, J. K. S. Ray; Second Critic, G. Roquie, Third Critic, M. O. Ligon; Recording Secretary, W. E. Willis; Corresponding Secretary, A. Q.

Rice; Treasurer, J. C. Covington; Librarian, P. B. Wells; Censor, L. H. Smith. With such a set of officers which is only a representative of the body which composes the Society, we see no reason why it should not have a very peaceful and prof itable term.

Cousiderable interest has been recently added to our morning worship by the purchase of some new books, Gospel Hymn No. 5. With Mr. A. J. Canthen, Jr., to play the organ and Mr. E. W. Jones to play the flute we have some real good music and are learniug some very pretty pieces.

Dr. Levi P. Morton, who has charge of the Church Exteusion funds of the M. E. Church South, was in town on Sunday Nov. 23, and preached for us at Central Methodist Church in the moruing and gave a lecture at night on the work he is engaged in. On Monday morning he conducted our worship for us in the chapel and gave a very interesting talk on individuality which made a fine impression. We were very much pleased to hear him and hope it will not be long till he will pass this way again.

Prof. Snyder lectured at Converse College on Sunday night Nov. 23, to quite a large audience of students of both colleges and citizens of the town on the subject of "Character." He gave the derivation of the word and told how the Greeks had in the concrete what we have in the abstract. The lecture was short but bristled with thought clothed in very pretty language. We shall be pleased to hear him again.

Prof. Craighead has a class in Sundoy School reading the Tertament in the original Greek. The class is a large one and the young men in it seem to be very much interested. We hope, and have no doubt it will, prove very beneficial to quite a number of the students.

The Bible has been adopted as a text book in college this year, and some of the men in the older classes envy the Freshman who will have the privilege of taking a four years course in the Bible under Dr· Carlisle. This is not a theologscal school by any means, but should the Bible be honored in every school, from the log school-house to the State and National University. We know it will be a blessing to those who study it.

Thanksgiving day has come and gone. It brought with it the usual holiday and we hope some honest thanksgiving. The boys spent the day in various ways. Some went to Glenn and Cedar Springs, others took country strolls, others went on a hurried trip to King's Mountain to breathe some fresh mountain air and get a view of the beautiful mountain scenery. All seem to have enjoyed the day very much and have gotten back to work with renewed energies, at least with one eye but the other is fixed steadfastly on the Christmas holidays. Imagination is now busying itself building up castles full of cake, candy, pies, apples, oranges, bonanas, turky, roast pig, and the walls are hung thick with stockings full of good things from Santa claues.

The health of Mr. A. Q. Rice of the Junior class has failed and he has had to leave college. We are sorry indeed to have to give him up, and our kindest wishes for his future health and happiness go with him· He is a nobie, high toned Christian gentleman, one that will do to tie to, and our loss in loosing him will be the gain of the community that is so fortunate as to get him.

We had the pleasure of shaking the hands of Revs. W. S. Martin, P. F. Kilgo and N. B. Clarkson a few days ago. They were just from the conference and their smiling faces betokened happy hearts within. We suppose they received appointments that pleased them, if they did not, they at least submit cheerfully to those in authority. They have all been students here and the two first named are graduates.

Prof. J. M. Rodgers of Columbia Female College also paid us a visit on his way from conference. He is like one of the boys and it makes us think of old times to see the accustomed smile on his face and feel the warm clasp of his hand. Come and see us as often as you can.

The Freshman Class has organized a class association and have elected the following officers: President, O A. Mims; Vice-President. W. T. Duncan: Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Connor; Historian, J. O. Norton; Poet, W. W. Watson. We wish for it a very successful career, and hope the Historian will never have anything to record but the deeds of nobility, and the Poet will never have to sing any other than the song of purity in praise of the class of '94.

Dr. E. Norton, editor of the Horry Herald, recently visited his son of the Freshman Class. His face was strange to us, but we felt an interest in him, as we do in any one who has an interest in any way connected with ours.

The tide has turned. The Freshman Class has played several games of foot ball with the Fitting School and have been wearing the laurels till the last game when the tide suddenly turned in favor of the Fitting School and won the day.

Examinations are coming thick and fast now and many of the boys are wearing long faces over failures. Any one would judge from the appearance of some of them that their best friends had aecently died. What is the matter? Can it be possible that the boys are not doing their duty or does the fault lie elsewhere?

Every student should feel duty bound from a sense of college pride to support the JOURNAL. It is ours, *i. e.*, not the editors, but the whole college's and we cannot make it what it could, and we would like it, be without the hearty support of all the boys and friends of the college. So let us have this, if you want a better aud larger JOURNAL, and we can and will give it to you, but we must live within our means.

The Y. M. C. A. is in a very good condition now and new men are being added to our number at every meeting. We are glad to see it and give them a right royal welcome. We believe, howeverby, a strenuous effort more could be done to add life and interest to it than is. We observed the week of prayer and quite a uumber of resolutions were formed to live nearer God in the future. Our hearts were warmed from the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. A plan was set on foot a year or so ago to furnish a room but it failed, the furniture has been sold and the room for the present is used by the college.

Rev. B. F. Wilson, President of Converse College, preached an excellent sermon on Sunday morning Nov. 30 in Centrel Methodist Church. It was very pointed and practical and gave food for the mind and heart. He is a young man in age but much older in wisdom than many whose heads are covered with silver locks.

He has taken a common sense view of things in his rules and regulations of the college which he now has charge of. He has thrown the young ladies largely upon theownr responsibility, and puts the same confidence in them that a father would at home; and as far as is convenient, allows them the same privileges allowed by wise parents. Young ladies are not helpless little beings that must have some one always at their heels to hold them up, so why not trust them? At some

colleges the young ladies are prisoners, not convicted of any crime, but just there, their whole social nature sacrificed on the altar of old-fogyism and nonsense. It is a wonder that they keep their self-respect. The way to make anyone deserve confidence is to put confidence in them. This is what Mr. Wilson does, and the young ladies, so far as we can learn, have proven themselves worthy of the trust put in them.

We hope the boys here will not abuse the privilege they have of an occasional call there.

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Will It Do To Trust the Boys?

The Faculty has arranged to give the boys from the 19th the the 31st for Christmas holidays. This is the longest time given in years and is done in order that we might have two Sundays at home and have time to get back before the exercises of the College begin again, and not have to travel on Sunday.

They put us to the test, what will we do? Will we get back to respond to the first roll call or not? This is what they expect of every and each individual man. If we do not disappoint them, well, but, if we do, unless we are detained by something over which we have no control, they ought not to be so generous in their future Christmas-gifts. Let us prove ourselves worthy of this trust. and leave no interrogation mark in the minds of the Faculty.

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Rev. A. A. Gilbert, of the South Carolina Conference, now pastor of Gaffney Circuit, paid us a visit on his way from Conference. He had two sons to graduate here and a third son is now here, a prospective graduate of the Alma Mater of his brothers.

The following gentlemen have been elected as debaters to represent the two Societies in June. Preston: D. W. Daniel to open the debate and E. L. Asbil to close it. Calhoun: J.J. Riley and Wm. J. Cocke; J. B. Covington to preside. Hon. John Temple Graves, of Ga., has been elected to deliver the address befoce the two Societies.

Dr J. H. Carlisle delivered a lecture on some of the planets at Converse College that we have heard complimented very highly.

A Tennis Association has been recently organized here called The Lone Star Association. At a recent meeting the following gentlemen were elected as officers, President, T. G. McLeod; Secretary, E. M. Bearden; Treasurer, F. M. Lander, Instructors, E. M. Bearden, F. M. Lander and Carl V. Reynolds; Keeper, E. M. Bearden. The association was temporarily crippled by some scoundrel cutting the nets. A reward of $10 has been offered for proof sufficient to convict the guilty party or parties. A fine net will soon take its place and the Association will be on a firmer footing than ever. There is some good material in it and persistent practice will enable the "Lone Star Association" to claim the championship of the State.

The editor of this department has been compelled, on account of his eyes, to resign his place on the editorial staff. It is with some regrets that he severs his connection with his coworkers, and is sorry that in his short experience he has not been able to do more to make the JOURNAL a success. He appreciates the honor confered on him by his fellow studets in electing him to this place, when so many of his class mates were eligible, capable and worthy of it. It is with feelings mingled with pain and pleasure that he now turns over the editorial pen to Mr. J. L. Daniel, who has been elected to take his place, and who is better able to discharge the duties devolving upon an editor than himself. We have no reason to fear of the success of the JOURNAL in the hands it is now in.

As we will not get back from Christmas holidays in time to elect officers for next term at the usual time, the election was held for officers in the Preston Society on Friday night, Dec. 12, which resulted as follows. President, G. S. Goodgion; Vice President, W. A. Lyon; First Corrector, J. D. Crout: Second Corrector, Hery F. Jennings; Secretary, N.D. Lesesne; Corresponding Secretary, D. W. Daniel; Treasurer, W. A. Dagnall; Librarian, Z. Neighbors; First Censor, G. R. Rembert; Second Censor, O. D. Epps. With this corps of officers the Society has a pleasant outlook.

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